

# RAILROAD JOURNAL, AND ADVOCATE OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

OFFICE, 35 WALL-STREET.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 8, 1832.

VOLUME I...NO. 50.

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The JOURNAL AND ADVOCATE is published every Saturday, at No. 35 Wall street, New-York, at three dollars a year, in advance.

## AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL, &c.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 8, 1832.

OUR JOURNAL.—The establishment of the AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL AND ADVOCATE OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS was an experiment, and by many deemed one of doubtful issue. It is now no longer an experiment, however, as is admitted by those who at its commencement put it upon the list with the thousand and one publications which have been commenced in this city and continued a short time, and then no more heard of. So well satisfied, indeed, is the Editor with the success and approbation with which it has met, that he is induced to improve its appearance and greatly to enhance its value by the republication, in part, of some English works of acknowledged merit, especially of the LONDON MECHANICS' MAGAZINE—a work of great value to the mechanic and man of science. Of so much importance indeed, is it considered by the Editor of this Journal, and so greatly, in his opinion, will its general circulation in this country tend to promote the Mechanic Arts, that he is willing to undertake, as soon as his subscription list shall amount to fifteen hundred, to republish at least one half of the contents of the London Mechanics' Magazine, in the Railroad Journal & Advocate of Internal Improvements.

This will be done, too, without in the least interfering with the space now devoted to Railroads, Internal Improvements, and Agriculture, or the Literary Department of the Journal, and also without any increase of the subscription price. This would, it is true, add to the expense of the publication for engravings, composition, &c. at least, 1000 dollars, yet the additional expense to the Editor would not be in proportion to the increased value of the Journal to its patrons—for where could so much, so valuable, and so interesting reading be obtained for \$3, as would be contained in a volume of 816 pages of three columns each, of the Railroad Journal? In it might be found a history of the rise and progress of most works of internal improvements in our own country, together with reviews of most of its new publications, and also a republication of most of the contents of that deservedly popular work the London Mechanics' Magazine, in which may be found some account of all the improvements

in the mechanic arts of the most mechanical part of the world—as well as copious extracts from other publications.

Should this proposition on our part be liberally and promptly responded to by the friends of improvement in the mechanic arts, as well as by our present subscribers, the next volume of the Journal will exhibit much of the character of a *Mechanics' Magazine* as well as "Advocate of Internal Improvements."

In order to place this proposition fairly before the community which is so deeply interested in its success, we request those Editors with whom we exchange to publish the following brief notice, or refer to it in such other way as they may think best calculated to call attention to it, and we will cheerfully reciprocate the favor when an opportunity shall present.

TO MECHANICS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.—The Editor proposes to re-publish in the American Railroad Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements, at least, one half the contents of the LONDON MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with its engravings, without any increase of subscription price—\$3 per annum, in advance—as soon as his list shall number 1500 subscribers—and when it amounts to 2000 subscribers, he will republish the entire contents of that work which may be of interest on this side of the Atlantic; and this too without in the least interfering with that part now devoted to Internal Improvements, Agriculture, or Reviews of New Publications. By way of showing a specimen of the Journal as it would appear under such an arrangement, the first number of the next volume will contain several very interesting articles with their engravings.

\* \* \* Those of our present subscribers who wish to see this proposition carried into effect may do much towards its accomplishment if each will obtain one subscriber and remit six dollars instead of three dollars, in advance for the volume, on the receipt of the first number.

The editor respectfully requests that his patrons will not forget that it would be a losing business to him to publish the Journal in its present shape and style without payment in advance. He hopes to find by a prompt renewal of subscription that he has not been unsuccessful in his efforts to secure their continued patronage.

NEWSPAPERS.—We have within a few days received no less than three new daily papers. This certainly shows enterprise and prosperity in the business community, which we hope to witness ever progressing.

We have first, the NEW-YORK CITIZEN, by Messrs. Stebbins and Greene, a neatly executed paper of modest and convenient dimensions, in which may be found much of that humor which has heretofore, credited and un-credited, gone the rounds of the newspaper press, from the columns of the "Constellation," and caused so many sides to shake with laughter. We

then have the TROY SENTINEL and the TROY PRESS, daily, both neatly executed and interesting papers. The first, a revival of the Daily Sentinel, published by Norman Tuttle, Esq. who, we hope, will find himself well repaid for his enterprise; the other is conducted by Wm. Yates, Esq. and is of recent establishment as a weekly, and more recently as a daily.

They are both of convenient dimensions, handsomely executed, and evince a spirit of enterprise which has ever characterized the citizens of Troy. We cordially wish them all an increase of subscribers and prompt payment, which, more than any thing else, ensures an interesting newspaper.

COMMON ROADS.—This subject, so judiciously treated in the communication of S. D., is one in which the American people are deeply interested and to which we have been very desirous to call attention. The columns of the Journal will be ever open to practical and scientific men. The favors of S. D. will find an early insertion, and he may rest assured that we shall preserve a full file of the Journal for him until he may find it convenient to call or send for it.

It gives us much pleasure to learn, as we do from the communication of Capt. McNeill, that the Boston and Providence Railroad has been located. A route has been found far more favorable than was at first believed possible. The inclined plane will be dispensed with, and the summit level passed with an ascent of only 37 feet to the mile, an inclination very favorable to locomotives. The contracts have been made with experienced and responsible men at rates more favorable than was anticipated, and the work will progress with spirit.

In our columns to-day will be found a detailed statement of the amount and cost of excavation, embankment, and masonry upon each section of the entire line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We consider this a very important document, and should be much gratified to be able to place others of the same description upon file for the use of those who may wish to examine them hereafter. We should also like to receive statements from authentic sources, of the lettings of contracts on new works, as we have been particularly requested to obtain and publish them for the benefit of those desiring to become contractors, as well as to give a general idea of the cost of the different items in the construction of Railroads. We have published such parts of the table only as we think necessary to give the required information. The report of the superintendent of construction will next receive attention.

MOHAWK AND HUDSON RAILROAD.—The time of the departure of the cars from Schenectady has been changed to 8 A. M., half past 1 P. M., and 5 P. M. Leave Albany as heretofore.—[Albany Argus.]



[For the American Railroad Journal.]

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, resident in the city of New-York, convened at the Merchants Exchange, on Friday Evening, October 18th, the Agent of the Company submitted, in substance, the following Report: That,

"In compliance with the wishes of the Stockholders of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, expressed at their annual meeting in the city of Boston, at the commencement of the present year, your Board of Directors have unremittably persevered in all the necessary measures to enable you to commence the actual construction of your Railroad, at the earliest period consistent with the interests of the Corporation.

"That period has in their opinion now arrived; for the interval since the Report (which was submitted to you in April last, on the results of the experimental surveys,) having sufficed to satisfy them that the route which they concluded to adopt, combines all the advantages which entitle it to a decided preference; they have accordingly caused an actual location of the Railroad to be established for the greater part of its whole extent, and such portion of it to be prepared for contract as can at this time be advantageously begun.

"This portion includes about one half the length of the Railroad, extending from Boston to the Township of Sharon, a distance of twenty miles, and comprises by far the most expensive sections of the Railroad; for the graduation of which, *Proposals* have been offered by experienced and responsible persons, on terms so entirely acceptable to the Company, that they have already been accepted, and the Contractors await only the notification they are expecting, to begin the work which they have undertaken to perform.

"It will be doubtless gratifying to you to learn that the minuter surveys which have been made during the past summer to establish the location of the Railroad, have developed far greater facilities than had been anticipated. The Road will be virtually (for the most part indeed *actually*) straight; straight lines of several miles in extent (in one instance upwards of ten miles) occurring, connected by curves of very limited extent, and of, in no case less than, 6000 feet radius: And, that under these circumstances, the Inclined Plane which had been projected will be dispensed with, and the Dividing Ridge, as well as every other part of the route, will be passed on an inclination well adapted to Locomotive Engines. This you may perceive from the Profiles, herewith submitted, which exhibit the maximum inclinations required to ascend the valley of the Neponsett, in Canton, to the summit of the Dividing Ridge, in Sharon, at thirty-seven feet per mile, for about five miles; while from Boston, for nearly fifteen miles, almost one continued level is pursued, (or, an inclination so very gradual as to be tantamount to a level;) and having ascended the ridge alluded to, a gradual descent on an average of ten to eleven feet per mile, and in no case exceeding twenty feet, is continued to the termination of the Road at Providence.

"The maximum speed, therefore, which may be found desirable, can readily be maintained upon this Railroad by Locomotive Engines, and the ordinary time required to pass between Boston and Providence need not certainly exceed two hours. The most sanguine expectations, then, which have ever been indulged respecting the facility of intercourse to be afforded by this Railroad, which surely is one of the most important links in the chain of communication with our Atlantic Cities, we may confidently assert will have been fully realized, on the completion of this Railway.

"Lest, however, a doubt should arise, or any disappointment ensue, because even on a small portion of the route so great an inclination as thirty-seven feet per mile is projected, (although

it could even still farther be reduced)—I would merely remind you that on the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, where we all know that unparalleled speed is daily attained, there is an inclination, for three miles, of even *fifty-five feet per mile*; and on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, (which is also calculated for the most expeditious transit,) there is an inclination of forty-five feet per mile. And the same may be said of portions of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and other Railroads in this country.

"These decided improvements of the route have, however, in some cases been effected at a considerable increase of the quantity of work beyond what would be requisite, if for instance, the inclined plane were adhered to. But true economy dictates that, as far as may be practicable within a reasonable expenditure, perfection of the graduation should be aimed at; as it is in proportion as this shall be attained, that the object of a Railway (which is to afford a *cheap* as well as expeditious means of transportation) will be fulfilled: and that this will have been effected within a reasonable expenditure, you have every assurance in the fact that the original estimates of cost promise to be abundantly ample; and that, so far, the major part of the work has been undertaken (by those, as I have before stated, who are not only experienced, but responsible also) at prices generally within those on which I have based my estimates.

"The remainder of the Railroad, if commenced next summer, can be completed within the period which will be consumed necessarily in the graduation of the few miles which include the ascent of the Dividing Ridge; and the opening of the entire road therefore will not have been delayed by limiting our operations for the present to the portion now under contract.

"It may be well to observe, however, that from the very favorable character of the first ten miles contiguous to Boston, the Railroad may for this extent be in actual use, even as early as the ensuing year; and forming, as it would, an improved means of communication with Providence, would doubtless, in connexion with the ordinary stages, become the source of some profit to the proprietors.

"The time that will be required to complete the entire road, it is hardly necessary to say, must depend on the energy with which the work shall be prosecuted; or, perhaps to be more intelligible, I should say, on the amount of money which shall in the interim be appropriated by you. I am very certain, if the stockholders shall desire it, the whole road may be formally opened for the transportation of passengers and goods as early as the summer of 1835, and perhaps earlier; although its entire completion cannot be expected in certainly less than three years from its commencement.

"Whenever, however, it shall be completed, you may rest satisfied of your entire security against all the injurious consequences which might be apprehended from a rival enterprise. Your road is unquestionably calculated to afford the greatest facilities of intercourse between Boston and Providence, and no other road which can be constructed will present an inducement to divert the travel between these cities and the extended country connected with them, from the natural channel to which it must ever continue to be confined.

"It is unnecessary to institute further comparisons than may suffice to satisfy you of this fact; and I shall merely observe that, while (as you know) if the intercourse between Boston and New York shall be continued by steamboats as far as Narraganset Bay, the results of the surveys of last year show the decided superiority of your route over that which was then proposed through Taunton, to Providence; surveys which have this year been made under my direction, by order of the Government, by Capt. Swift, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, with reference to a continuous Railway from Boston to Long Island Sound, have disclosed the important fact that *this* object may be attained, viz. the prolongation of the Rail-

road to Long Island Sound, at a diminished distance of *thirty miles*, and *one hundred and fifty feet less elevation*, by the way of Providence, than can be effected by the way of Worcester.

"If, therefore, a Railroad shall ever be continued to Long Island Sound, the object of which shall be to facilitate the intercourse between Boston and New-York, (and this surely will be with capitalists the paramount object, rather than any reliance on the trade to be derived from collateral sources,) while we may expect an accession to the trade of the Boston and Providence Railroad, it is very certain that no portion of that which we have a right to expect can ever be diverted elsewhere.

"The most favorable disposition has likewise been manifested by landholders, and although, as in some cases, where real damage is inflicted, for which of course the proprietors must be indemnified, as they should be; for much of the extent of the Railroad, its advantages to adjoining property have been appreciated, and relinquishments of land have been freely given to the company.

"In fine, nothing has as yet transpired to impair, in any particular, the confidence in its eventual success with which you first undertook this enterprise; but, on the contrary, a careful consideration of all the circumstances attendant on its progress and completion, is highly encouraging.

"We have been enabled to effect a far better location, viz. (the work is decidedly more feasible) than had been expected; the obvious superiority of the project is a guaranty against all injurious rivalry; and each day's experience goes to establish the perfect adaptation of railroads to the purposes to which yours will be applied."

Signed,

WM. GIBBS McNEILL,

Agent and Engineer of the Company.

#### COMMON ROADS.

Boston, 30th Nov. 1832.

To the Editor of the Railroad Journal:

Sir,—I read your Journal frequently; and as it contains very considerable useful information, I hope, by-an'-bye, to obtain a full set of it. I have not been in a situation hitherto to receive it regularly, being continually moving from place to place, but I will venture to say I do not therefore take the less interest in its success. It seems to me particularly fitted for the random and hasty hints of professional men, noted as circumstances prompt them, and repeated with the view of attracting the observations or additions of others. Many occurrences otherwise lost, even to their observers, become thus fashioned to some use,—and facts, which do not carry with them the *immediate* appearance of real or profitable importance, are contributed to a common stock, from which others not similarly engaged may possibly apply them to advantage. It is not, therefore, in the belief that the matter I would send you is in itself particularly valuable, but rather that the communication may pave the way for further observations. Foreigners universally remark the very deficient state of the common roads and turnpikes in America, and invidious comparisons are often made in consequence: which, however, argue but the rudeness of those who use them,—not any definite fault in the management or construction.

The attention of engineers is almost exclusively directed at present to Railways, but I apprehend that roads in their place are, at least, of equal, if not far superior importance. They form alike the arteries and veins of the country, every spot of ground of any importance is relieved or assisted by them, as they are open to every species of locomotive, and penetrate every corner simultaneously with civilization; their permanent utility and importance in a commercial country is unquestionable. Public thoroughfares in any country in their most approved



state are the effects of a long progression of years, of accumulated wealth, and of wide information guaranteed by practice. The present roads over this country may be as they are, better suited to the situation of its inhabitants than if they had been in a high state of M'Adamization. The capital which would have been required may be, and undoubtedly has been better employed otherwise, but every year is remedying this defect, and as America continues to gallop towards that improved state of wealth and power which characterises some maturer nations, the means of finishing the internal improvements of the country, consistent with other necessary purposes, increases, and in directing our attention at present to this particular subject, we can hardly now be said to anticipate the immense improvements which must necessarily sooner or later be effected.

The great defect in the construction of common roads, turnpikes included, appears to be ignorance or carelessness in distributing the materials. My wish is to examine their defects, and endeavor to point out how they may be remedied; and perhaps the most useful method for this purpose will be, first, to consider in what manner the materials presently used may be disposed of to the best advantage; and next, to look at the means which the country affords for forming roads on the most improved construction. The remarks and laws of McAdam, strictly confined as they are to his own system, cannot immediately be very usefully disseminated in America. No one who has seen his roads will deny that they are exceedingly smooth and perfect; but it is needless to look for that expenditure, in the meantime, which his system necessarily demands. To propose it, to require it, would be utterly hopeless. The transition must be gradual, from bad to better, from better to best. I am persuaded I but echo the sentiments of all the engineers in the country, when I say that the first object, and indeed the one on which all other advantages must depend, is a system of thorough drainage over the whole extent of road. This of itself, even in their present formless state, would be an improvement. While the water is allowed to percolate, to puddle, to amuse itself amongst the earth or gravel which forms the surface of the road, it is in vain, except in the heat of summer, to expect any thing like solidity; and our purpose is to prepare roads for coarse weather. The first expense attending this might be considerable, but let the improvement be gradual. Let a portion of the ordinary funds be allotted yearly for this purpose, and, except the ordinary and unavoidable repairs of the season, let the surveyor's whole attention be directed in the first place to this point. For this purpose, it will be necessary to form proper ditches or drains on each side of the road. The judgment of the surveyor will be exercised in cutting these deep or shallow, according to circumstances; but, when finished, on no account allow them to become filled up again. If examined and cleansed at regular intervals, the expense will not be felt; but if allowed to choke and fill up, it may become nearly equal to the first expenditure. These ditches ought always to be below the level of the presumed bottom of the road, and in all cases proper outlets must be given them, either to brooks or low grounds, as the case may be. Where the road passes over soft or marshy ground, they ought to be placed sufficiently distant from the sides not to affect the body of the road, which might otherwise subside considerably. I should say, and indeed it is universally allowed, that this forms the most important item in Road-making: an item to which, however simple in fact, all other improvements must give way, and without which no other species of improvement can reasonably be expected to succeed. It cannot, therefore, be too earnestly impressed on surveyors of roads, as, from its unassuming simplicity, it is too apt to be almost entirely neglected.

Should the nature of my remarks meet your approbation, I shall endeavor in several letters to consider the proper formation and manage-

ment of common roads. You will excuse my proceeding further in the mean time.

Very respectfully, yours, S. D.

**LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.**—When we first saw the project of this railway announced, we thought its success, as a pecuniary speculation, extremely questionable; first, because the traffic in goods between London and Greenwich is inconsiderable; and, secondly, because persons could not, without great difficulty and inconvenience, avail themselves of it, for the transport of goods to or from such shorter distances as Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, or Deptford. From the explanations we have since received, however, we are inclined to entertain a very different opinion. The railway is not intended to be opened for the transport of goods at all. It is to be exclusively devoted to the conveyance of passengers; and if the statements we have before us are correct, there is every reason to believe that from this source alone an ample revenue will be obtained. It appears that the number of passengers between London and Greenwich annually is, on an average, not less than two millions; a fact almost incredible, but accounted for by the great number of citizens who resort to Greenwich Park and Blackheath during the summer season, for purposes of health and recreation. That there would be a vast accession to this regular supply of metropolitan visitors, when persons could enjoy the additional pleasure, and great novelty, of riding to and fro in a steam carriage, there can be no doubt; perhaps were we to take credit for another million on this account, we should not exceed the bounds of probability. Here, then, we have a constant supply of three millions of passengers furnished almost entirely by the metropolis and its vicinity alone; and if but two thirds of this number were to go by the railway, that would produce, at sixpence each, a revenue of £50,000, which would cover an annual expenditure of £20,000, (the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which is seven times longer than this would be, costs about £70,000 per annum) and yield a dividend of 7½ per cent. on £400,000, which is the total estimated expense of the undertaking.

The railway, as our readers have been apprised, is to commence at the Southwark end of the New London Bridge, and to be carried on the same level, upon arches, the whole way to Greenwich. By this means, no interruption will be given by the railway trains, to the ordinary traffic on the roads crossing the line. The height of the arches will just be sufficient to permit coaches or wagons to pass under, and as there are but two or three cross-streets where the traffic is considerable, the arches will, in general, be of the same dimensions. The number of arches will probably extend to 900; and from their size and dryness, they will become useful as warehouses, shops, stables, coach houses, barns, &c. and thus yield a great addition to the revenues of the Railway Company. The time occupied in the transit will not exceed ten minutes, the distance being under four miles. To commercial and professional gentlemen connected with London and Greenwich, this celerity of conveyance will be of the greatest importance; as by this means a saving will be effected of upwards of 45 minutes each trip, or one hour and a half per day, being equivalent to nine hours per week by every individual, whose business requires him to perform the journey daily.—[London Mechanics' Magazine.]

*Comparative advantages of heating by Hot Water, Hot Air, and Steam. From minutes of recent conversations at the Institution of Civil Engineers.*

Mr. Turrell said, that where steam was employed, it was requisite that a strong heat should be kept up under the boiler, in order to have a continued flow through the pipes, for as soon as the fire fell low, the steam was condensed, and they, becoming empty, were no longer serviceable for heating. With water, on the contrary, so long as there remained the

smallest heat in the boiler, that temperature would be equally distributed over the whole house; the water still continuing to circulate, until it cooled down to the temperature of the atmosphere.

Mr. Simpson said, that the method of heating rooms by warm water possessed a decided superiority over any other, from the comparative security it afforded against accidents by fire; he had known instances of hot water pipes being introduced into bankers' houses, (where they are extremely fearful of fire,) after they had objected to the use of flues, or pipes conveying heated air, or steam.

Mr. Cottam said, that no experiments had been tried hitherto, by which could be ascertained the quantity of fuel necessary to produce a given temperature on the pipe, or in the atmosphere of a room which was heated by its means. He thought it very desirable that a statement of the relative consumption of fuel should be obtained, as, in some observations on the performance of a hot water apparatus attached to a pinery, that consideration was overlooked. He could state one instance of a house that he had fitted up with a set of hot water pipes, by which a saving of one third was effected in the consumption of fuel; here, however, the flue, which was in use previously, had been of faulty construction; this, therefore, ought not to be considered as decisive. He stated, that no beneficial effect was produced by leading the flue from the fire along the brick wall; there was no apparent increase of temperature in the house.

Mr. Sibley described a hot water apparatus he had fitted up, which warms several rooms, boils a cistern, and heats a bath on the top of his house: this is managed by a boiler being placed behind the kitchen fire, and which, in fact, forms the back of the kitchen range; from this a common two inch gas pipe is conducted round the rooms to the top of the house, a height of fifty feet, and returned to the boiler. He stated that although considerable heat must be withdrawn from the fire by this apparatus, and the consumption of fuel probably increased, yet no inconvenience was felt from its operation.

Mr. Turrell observed, that he had been in the practice for many years of heating his office with a hot air stove; it was found to create an unpleasant smell, and the atmosphere of the room eventually proved extremely hurtful to the lungs. He adopted a plan of evaporating a portion of water during the whole of the time the stove was in operation, thereby keeping up a proper degree of moisture in the atmospheric air; this removed every injurious effect which was before observable.

Mr. Field said his offices were heated by means of steam pipes, and that it created a most unpleasant smell, accompanied by a feeling of oppression on the lungs. He thought the hot water preferable, on account of the greater uniformity of temperature which was afforded, and always of a very moderate degree: that from steam pipes, on the contrary, was always high, and more difficult to regulate.

Mr. Clegg had been employed to correct the unpleasant smell, created by the air in coming in contact with the red hot surface of iron stoves. He adopted a method of covering the stove with a kind of glazed tiles, which was found to be very effective.

Mr. Hawkins had known an instance of a cotton mill, in which it was found impracticable to spin any fine description of thread, on account of the state of the atmosphere, produced by the artificial heat. A scientific man gave as his opinion, that a deficiency of moisture affected the electrical condition of the atmosphere, and was the cause of the difficulty of working the cotton into fine thread. Mr. Hawkins was of opinion that the oppressive feeling spoken of was more to be attributed to the circumstance of a supply of moisture being necessary for conducting the electricity from the human body, than to the fact of the air being burnt or decomposed.—[Athenæum.]



An Exhibit of the Number and Length of the Divisions and Sections of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Baltimore to the "Point of Rocks," on the Potomac River—the actual quantum, description, and cost of Masonry, and cost of the Graduation of those Divisions and Sections—and the total cost of the whole line, including the Lateral Road to the city of Frederick: accompanying the Third Annual Report of CASPAR W. WEVER, Superintendent of Graduation and Masonry.—1st October, 1832.

Designat'n of Division.	Designation of Section.	Length of section, in poles.	GRADUATION.		MASONRY.		Des	Des	Len	Cub Ex	Cub En	Ofe	Num of each	Cost to		
			SOLIDS.	COST.	Number of perches of 25 cubic feet, on each Section.	Cost on each Section.										
															Cubic yards of Excavation.	Cubic yards of Embankment.
First	City	East'n	130	29,742	29,742	8,591:34	626	3,569:62	Third	17	60,30	5,495	3,934	2,129:95	62	62:50
	Middle	162	33,886	33,886	10,502:07	189	1,080:15	18	121,21	3,164	4,612	1,420:49	105	105:25		
	West'n	139,52	22,019	22,019	6,511:17	2,910	18,431:59	19	144,42	1,251	4,162	1,186:17	96	96:50		
	1	152,12	11,075	19,824	5,752:46	11,047	58,489:24	20	206,09	11,992	12,354	4,739:75	148	148:50		
	2	196,40	77,580	11,361	30,526:67	167	537:87	21	120,50	1,870	4,327	1,038:48	101	101:75		
	3	125,68	17,866	18,477	3,395:90	143	447:65	22	119,14	3,698	8,403	2,100:75	296	714		
	4 and 5	322,20	310,250	42,920	122,118:33	179	560:15	23	145,45	1,658	11,804	2,431:40	95	95		
	6	122,80	1,738	635	933	—	—	24	119,94	4,159	4,315	1,510:25	96	144:37		
	7	105,44	25,465	76,542	19,636:52	2,918	11,146:37	25	78,78	4,341	2,383	1,606:17	66	111		
	8	201,04	24,889	26,095	3,783:83	444	1,305:26	26	163,63	6,529	10,267	2,566:75	25	51:50		
	9	187,24	20,344	54,588	14,147:52	930	4,469:43	27	321,21	3,364	24,706	6,864:15	65	81:56		
	10	274,52	115,675	210,101	65,584:35	6,340	45,266:15	28	141,93	1,390	13,141	3,285:25	169	211:56		
	11	108	9,878	11,942	1,950	45	39:14	29	145,45	3,250	13,372	2,078:60	46	52:03		
	12	108	8,969	60,936	17,135:09	773	2,147:62	30	41,33	369	817	122:55	55	61:87		
	13	153,96	—	—	6,928:20	401	1,162:90	31	145,45	5,867	13,861	3,488:03	889	2,392:87		
	14	97,36	—	—	1,160:15	166	351:62	32	161,75	6,553	5,725	1,871:60	95	104:77		
15	199,30	—	—	7,913:44	2,671	13,424:81	33	236,36	10,047	9,592	2,511:75	100	100			
16	65,88	—	—	757:60	20	35	34	200	6,081	9,027	2,478:48	110	110:50			
17	145,52	—	—	5,921:20	1,540	6,547:70	35	284,84	9,872	6,800	2,623:54	176	176:25			
18	151,52	—	—	6,186:20	375	634:07	36	115,15	2,421	6,809	2,799:04	209	418:50			
19	131	—	—	12,040	2,877	10,124:10	37	133,33	3,858	7,640	2,175:70	158	316:50			
20	133,24	—	—	4,188:36	337	590:18	38	236,90	24,346	26,963	9,802:68	95	162:68			
21	115,76	—	—	12,467:40	9,610	35,658:85	39	133,34	11,191	19,781	5,503:86	1,264	4,453:25			
22	146,20	—	—	3,284:56	161	293:75	40	131,69	9,323	7,313	5,023:77	162	227:75			
23	139,28	—	—	1,392:80	165	288:75	41	121,20	7,390	8,897	2,571:58	71	112:25			
24	139,44	—	—	1,394:40	271	474:68	1	230,30	21,961	20,971	9,249:64	193	374:12			
25	157,60	—	—	2,606:47	116	204:31	2	199,21	8,830	7,545	2,749:80	439	1,447			
26	71,96	11,152	15,423	4,790:22	1,869	7,032:26	3	222,78	7,129	21,694	7,669:58	265	929:75			
Second	1	121,21	—	—	10,058:75	621	1,552:23	4	254,54	9,552	11,462	4,423:80	329	575:75		
	2	139,48	—	—	4,184:50	813	2,820:40	5	212,12	7,071	6,028	2,376:90	231	462:50		
	3	150,96	—	—	1,061:72	84	153:61	6	254,54	5,734	4,334	1,912:27	115	230:50		
	4	152,16	—	—	1,936	98	216:18	7	127,27	14,547	13,390	5,802:48	954	3,400:70		
	5	133,16	—	—	1,202:15	113	227	8	163,63	7,030	6,156	2,301:68	205	359:18		
	6	115,26	—	—	3,256:09	22	50:06	9	200	11,785	12,184	3,046	229	343:50		
	7	199,80	—	—	1,577:45	128	225:31	10	121,21	7,746	6,977	3,156:33	482	1,701:68		
	8	137,80	—	—	3,445	233	407:75	11	193,33	10,802	12,185	4,424:13	205	307:50		
	9	169,48	—	—	957:14	135	237:56	12	151,51	15,310	16,511	7,648:53	491	1,085:91		
	10	164,80	—	—	2,434:39	143	274:22	13	193,33	12,504	14,421	11,395:56	284	790:56		
	11	186,40	—	—	5,725	52	91	14	139,39	7,857	9,129	3,232:23	191	238:43		
	12	60,60	—	—	211:80	—	—	15	90,90	7,052	9,973	3,376:51	64	96:75		
	13	153,88	—	—	5,720	325	813:12	16	193,93	12,992	14,670	10,625:24	181	271:50		
	14	157,44	—	—	3,091:36	160	222:31	17	249,49	9,240	17,452	3,315:88	290	435:75		
	15	192,78	—	—	3,539:44	487	1,231:08	18	163,62	2,153	7,419	1,038:66	136	185:34		
	16	94,96	—	—	1,519:52	58	121:80	19	230,30	22,704	18,621	6,897:68	153	153:75		
Third	17	174,76	—	—	5,091	596	2,293:50	20	157,56	4,462	10,927	2,185:40	124	124:75		
	18	72,16	—	—	1,298:88	499	1,942	21	169,68	1,959	7,360	1,067:20	92	115		
	19	162,32	—	—	6,898:60	324	649	22	145,44	2,757	4,706	1,388:27	69	86:87		
	20	154,80	—	—	3,870	1,621	5,756:37	23	115,14	3,433	5,492	1,086:40	33	47:40		
	21	156,24	—	—	3,906	270	675	24	200	5,545	18,441	3,892:85	381	572:25		
	22	103,76	—	—	1,037:60	182	456:25	25	90,90	3,505	2,845	907:48	36	55:12		
	23	138,88	—	—	4,685:80	270	676:25	26	172,96	10,775	16,385	4,173:32	3,131	18864:83		
	24	130,88	—	—	6,020:48	1,409	4,823	1	175,66	14,247	39,824	8,209:13	558	1,788:73		
	25	175,12	—	—	3,502:40	554	1,385:62	2	274,84	13,593	15,740	2,518:40	1,698	4,958:62		
	26	145,80	—	—	2,916	631	1,579:37	3	175,74	14,222	12,060	2,837:60	—	—		
	1	75,58	23,177	18,613	6,021:34	124	248:50	4	157,56	5,204	5,250	735	32	40:31		
	2	142,42	9,691	11,912	4,169:20	248	434	5	115,14	2,224	1,622	622:72	17	22:18		
	3	182,66	6,757	8,386	2,599:66	360	886:37	6	309,08	10,903	12,944	3,185	137	172:18		
	4	145,45	8,625	6,325	2,415	78	137:81	7	363,62	15,540	22,049	6,143:46	228	285		
	5	127,27	10,939	13,441	5,314:35	1,257	5,311:68	8	278,78	15,998	12,973	6,160:55	48	60:93		
	6	88	3,835	8,239	2,645:43	162	259:65	9	181,80	4,701	4,418	752:16	40	61:12		
7	139,39	2,818	3,958	989:50	66	82:50	10	290,90	12,487	27,196	5,460:52	544	1,427:75			
8	108,06	3,362	4,902	1,184:41	141	211:50	11	175,74	18,688	17,657	7,078:80	760	1,818:59			
9	180,84	6,460	7,198	1,886:20	112	140:62	12	151,50	11,848	18,394	3,126:98	296	370:93			
10	84,18	988	2,663	585:90	45	67:87	13	284,84	21,035	16,286	24,969:05	113	141:25			
11	78,54	6,494	6,509	2,434:46	115	144:06	14	133,32	1,035	6,765	1,217:70	84	127:12			
12	78,78	1,484	1,484	522:25	76	95:93	15	218,18	4,071	7,285	1,529:85	176	265:12			
13	90,90	12,217	10,284	4,764:63	191	191:75	16	242,42	14,136	18,680	3,860:75	348	511:56			
14	60,60	428	1,733	361:60	27	27:50	Lateral Road	1	158,18	12,380	20,002	5,822	138	219:62		
15	84,84	5,804	9,762	3,221:46	73	73:25	2	145,44	10,019	11,725	6,846:23	130	196:12			
16	47,39	85	1,159	289:75	18	18:50	3	187,86	6,819	6,795	2,299:25	105	157:87			
							4	193,32	13,438	12,124	10,465:90	33	42:90			
							5	405,20	8,884	18,264	5,479:20	180	315:43			
TOTALS.																
Distance, 71 miles 9,16 poles.										Graduation—						
Masonry—										1,788,620 cubic yards excavation;						
79,882 perches of 25 cubic feet.										2,091,899 cubic yds embankment.						
Cost of Masonry, \$318,367:77.										Cost of Graduation, \$804,142:90.						



\* The 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25th sections of the First Division, and all the sections of the Second Division, were contracted for by the pole, running measure: the quantity of excavation and embankment were not therefore measured.

† The amount of cost of the masonry on the 7th and 26th sections of the Fourth Division, also include the cost of superstructures of wood. That on the 7th section being a viaduct over McElfresh's road of twelve feet span, and that on the 26th being a bridge across the Monocacy river, of three arches of one hundred and ten feet chord each, the whole length being three hundred and fifty feet.

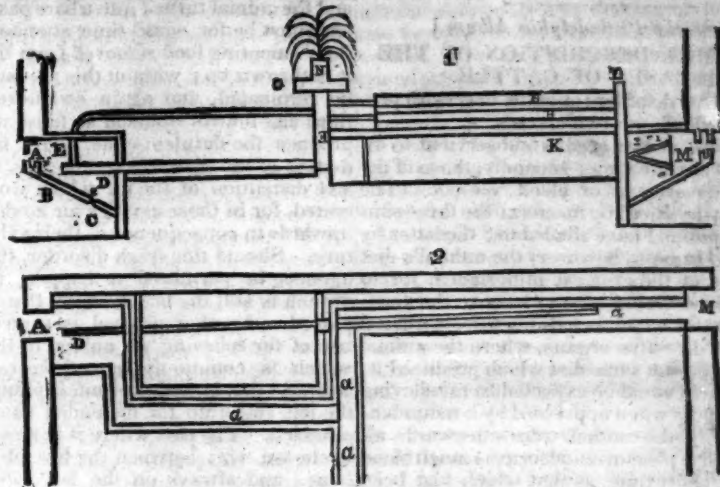
‡ In the cost of the masonry on the 1st section of the Fifth Division is included a wooden viaduct over the Railroad of twenty feet span, for the accommodation of the Frederick and Georgetown turnpike road.

[From the Baltimore American of Dec. 6.]

**STEAM POWER ON RAILROADS.**—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that the locomotive engine of the Newcastle Road "carried across the road on Saturday 14 cars, containing 150 passengers, 60 thousand dollars in specie, and about five tons of baggage. Notwithstanding a tremendous gale of wind ahead, the distance was performed in one hour and 20 minutes." On the same day we had an opportunity of witnessing the performance of the locomotive "Herald," on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. This engine was made by the celebrated Stephenson, of Liverpool, and we cannot believe that a better machine was ever produced by him. With a tender and two passenger cars attached, it travelled the seventeen miles from the city depot to Owing's mills in one hour, exclusive of stoppages. The gale of wind of which the Philadelphia editor speaks, was also experienced with equal force, and the line of the road is not only much curved, but is so graduated as to overcome in that distance an elevation of 425 feet. But with these united difficulties to surmount, the power of the engine was not fully put forth at any moment, and there was always a superabundance of steam. On its return, various parts of the same route, where the road was straight, were traversed at the rate of twenty-five to thirty miles an hour. Before the "Herald" was placed on the road it was thought that the frequent and sometimes very short curves would present a serious obstacle to its efficient action, the engine being on four high wheels, which suited it especially for a straight road. The apprehended difficulty was not permitted, however, to remain long undecided, and the novel and bold idea, which American ingenuity and enterprise only would have so readily conceived, of *adapting the engine to the road*, was at once proposed and acted upon.

The two high wheels in front were removed, and that part of the engine was made to rest on four smaller wheels, thus causing to run upon six, instead of four wheels. The result was perfectly satisfactory, and the engine now daily traverses a very curved road with the greatest speed and safety.

Without in the least degree designing to disparage the genius of our own countrymen, we may be permitted to hint that American citizens who have turned their attention to the subject, might probably save themselves both time and money by scrutinizing the construction of a machine, evidently the result of real genius and great practical experience. Of its movements we cannot, perhaps, give a better idea than by describing them as those of "a thing of life," rather than of a mere machine. In the hands of the engineer, and with no effort on his part, it is made to move forward or backward, fast or slow, as he wills it—and with an ease and smoothness of action that constitute one of the most striking and important points of its numerous merits. The road is in fine travelling order, and offers a delightful excursion to those who have a couple of hours to devote to it.



#### EXPERIMENTS IN HEATING BY HOT WATER.\*

We have received a communication from Mr. M. Saul, of Lancaster, England, with a drawing of an improved method of heating by hot water; and as he refers to the following article in the Mechanics' Magazine, we have deemed it advisable to get the engraving with the intention of publishing Mr. Saul's article with his drawing in the number of the Farmer for January.

Dear Sir,—Having not yet met with any published statements of the time it takes, according to any of the plans of heating by means of hot water now in vogue, to raise water to the boiling point at different distances from the fire, I send you the details of some experiments made with that view, which I hope you will think of interest enough to deserve a place in the Mechanics' Magazine.

But first let me describe the apparatus made use of. Fig. 1, of the prefixed sketches, is a section of the apparatus; and fig. 2, a plan of the hot-house in which it is erected. A is a sliding door through which the fire is fed; B, an inclined plane of cast-iron, 2 feet 6 inches long by 15 inches broad; C, the grate 15 inches by 12. I find that it is of no consequence whether the grate is fixed or movable; as the fire burns at the lower end of the incline, the ashes fall through an aperture at e and more fresh coal descends by its own weight, an arrangement which is attended with the advantage of causing a great part of the smoke to be consumed, that is, converted into heat. D, is a transmission-pipe, which proceeds from the back of the furnace, and passes under a bark-pit—inside diameter three inches; E, the return-pipe—inside diameter 1 inch; F, the supply-pipe—inside diameter 2½ inches by 4½ inches; and G, the reservoir. So far I have described but one wing of the apparatus. At the other end of the building opposite to A, there is a second fire-place, M, the heat from which is conveyed by two tubes, 12, into a vertical pipe, L, from which two horizontal pipes, H H, pass to the central supply pipe, F. In the plan, fig. 2, aaa, are flues, which run into the base-wall.

The object of having two fire-places was, however, merely tentative; and the reader will understand that in the following experiments there was only one fire burning at once. I may observe, by the way, that there is a very curious difference in the effects produced by the two fires. When the fire, M, is burning, the water makes a regular stroke of about 6 inches, like a piston of a steam engine. I have allowed room for that stroke in the extra space 3 of the pipe, L, which is closed at top; but lest the stroke should by any sudden increase require greater scope, the pipe, N, is left open at top, and the water rising through it in a jet, falls back into the general reservoir, G. Nothing of this kind, however, takes place when the fire,

A, is burning; there is no stroke. Perhaps some of your readers can explain the cause of this difference.

The first experiments which I shall proceed to relate were made on the evening of the 15th of April last with the fire, M. There had been no fire lighted during the day. The fire was set at 7 o'clock, when the water was found by the thermometer to be at 83° at F, which is 12 feet distant from the fire. When 20 minutes had elapsed, the heat was found to have increased to 120°. Every 5 minutes afterwards the heat was again taken, and the following results obtained:

20 minutes	120°
25	132
30	150
35	170
40	188
45	212

On the following evening (16th of April) we tried the apparatus with the fire, A, in the same way and obtained the following results:—

20 minutes	132°
25	140
30	158
35	164
40	174
45	188
50	212

On the 27th of April, we made another set of experiments. At half-past 6 in the evening the fire was kindled with a few shaving and chips, and 10 lbs. of coal. The mercury in the thermometer placed in the centre of the house stood at 64°; when inserted in the water at F, it rose to 71°. The progress of the heating was tried during every 5 minutes, and the following are the results:

In 5 minutes	71°
10	78
15	85
20	91
25	104
30	128
35	138
40	144
45	154
50	175
55	188
60	212

A cold north wind was blowing at the time, and next morning I found the glass hung up in the house standing at 60°.

I hope any of your correspondents who have made similar experiments, or who may hereafter have an opportunity of making them, will favor you with some accounts of them; and I should be particularly glad to learn what time it takes to get water to a boiling heat by means of Mr. Perkins' new boiler, at a distance of 12 feet from the fire.

I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

M. SAUL.

Lancaster, May 3, 1832.



## AGRICULTURE, &amp;c.

[From the Philadelphia Album.]

## A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISEASES OF CATTLE.

The internal disorders of cattle may with propriety be divided into two classes.

First, those of the organs subservient to digestion and chyfication; secondly, those of the sanguiferous system, or blood vessels. The former may be cured by means of the three simple prescriptions I have alluded to; the latter by the bleed. In both, however, the animal's diet is an object of the greatest importance, for to what purpose would it be to remove the accumulated matter which occasions the disordered state of the digestive organs, where the animal is still kept on the same diet which produced it; or what benefit could be expected from relieving the vital organs when oppressed by a redundancy of blood, if the animal were afterwards allowed to feed at pleasure, and form as much blood again, in a short time, as that which had been drawn off?

In the treatment of the disorders of cattle, attention to feeding is an essential object, and is equally, or more important, as a means of prevention; for it is not too much to assert, that nearly all their disorders originate in improper management as to feeding. A morbid susceptibility, or a predisposition to disease, may be propagated by negligence in breeding, and may be produced by taking animals from their native soil and climate, and placing them in colder situations; for cold and moisture are often powerful agents in lessening the vital power, and especially that of the digestive organs. Still the principal, and often the immediate cause of their disorder, is improper feeding. The most fruitful source of disease in cattle, and especially milch cows, is bad hay,\* and even such as is by many considered tolerably good. The fibrous parts of such hay gradually accumulate between the leaves of the third, or foliated stomach; here they are compressed from time to time, and become matted together, and being detained by numerous papillae, with which the surface of the leaves is covered, produces at length a morbid condition of the fourth stomach, and often of the bowels also. The most common symptom of this state of the digestive organs is named the *yellow*: from the milk in one of the quarters of the udder becoming of a yellow color, and stringy, as it is termed, that is, mixed with small filamentous coagula, or curds, often offensive in smell and taste, and sometimes streaked with blood. The acrimony of the milk causes a swelling and hardening of the quarter; and unless it is drawn off several times a-day, it often so inflames the cellular texture of the udder as to terminate in suppuration, and an obliteration of the receptacle, or quarter, as it is commonly named. The opening drench never fails of curing this disorder, if given in season, and one dose is sufficient; after taking it, the animal must be kept at grass, as that food, and the exercise used in obtaining it, is essential to her recovery. In higher degrees of this disorder, where the cow ceases to ruminate, or chew the cud, where the appetite goes off, and the milk is almost entirely lost in all the quarters, the drench should be assisted by whey, as directed in the treatment of red water; and when scouring succeeds, the cordial astringent drench must be given, as directed in the treatment of scouring or scantering. The swollen udder requires only the application of sweet oil, or foot oil.

When cattle are turned suddenly into good pasture, they sometimes fill the rumen or paunch so hastily, and so distend it, that it is rendered incapable of returning the food to the mouth for rumination. Fermentation then takes place, by which much air is generated, and the distention soon becomes such as to suffocate the animal, unless relief is afforded by introducing the instrument named a probang, and letting out the confined air. As soon as this has

been done the opening drench must be given, and the animal turned into a bare pasture, where she must be for some time attended, and have the fermenting food removed from the mouth as it is thrown up; without this precaution it may be ruminated, and again swallowed, and the third and fourth stomach so filled with it as to produce the flatulent colic, and a fatal inflammation of the stomach and bowels, from excessive distention of the air which would be generated, for in those cavities air could not escape upwards in consequence of their valvular structure. Should this fresh disorder, through negligence, be permitted to happen, the opening drench is still the best remedy that can be employed. Another method is sometimes made use of for relieving an animal in this disorder, which is commonly named *hoven*, *blown*, or *blasted*,\* that is, a sharp knife is plunged through the left side into the distended rumen, or first stomach. The part where it is most prominent is chosen, viz: between the last rib and the hip bone; and always on the left side. The air being thus completely let out, the wound is closed by a pitch plaster, and the animal turned into a bare pasture, where it may get plenty of exercise and little food, that is, after the fermenting food has been removed from the mouth as before described. This method, however, is eventually injurious, and must be superseded by that of introducing a probang, and letting out the confined air by the mouth; a method first proposed by Dr. Munroe. The wound in the rumen, as it heals, always adheres to the side, and thus a regular contraction of the cavity is ever afterwards prevented, and rumination thereby rendered difficult and imperfect. Sometimes when an animal is turned into good grass, especially about the month of August and September, when the grass is high and abundant, from having been well watered, they eat a great deal during both day and night, but not so much as to hinder rumination. Thus they gradually fill all the stomachs, and towards morning become so oppressed, that they lie down on the cold grass, which is, perhaps, wet or covered with hoar frost. Digestion is thus put a stop to, and the animal often suffocated by the excessive distentions of the stomachs. In this disorder, which is commonly called *fog sickness*, the probang must be introduced, and the opening drench given. The animal must then be made to move if possible, and the food that is thrown up into the mouth must be removed. Here, also, a bare pasture is necessary afterwards; no other medicine is required; but a free access to water is necessary to soften and carry off the accumulated food, and when this has been accomplished, the cordial astringent drench may be necessary, morning and evening, for two or three days, to restore the tone of the injured stomachs and bowels. It is probable, however, that this would be more effectually, though more slowly accomplished, by keeping the animal in a bare pasture.

Sometimes when the animal is kept in rich pasture during the month of June, the appetite is powerful, and the digestion quick and perfect, and thus, in a short time, so much rich blood is formed as to exceed the capacity of the blood vessels, and then inflammation is produced in some vital organs, and nothing but the most copious depletion of the blood vessels will save the animal's life. The lungs are the part most likely to suffer, and next, the brain and the kidneys: producing mad staggers, or the inflammatory red water; and in steers or heifers, or in yearlings, the quarter ill is thus produced. In all cases of internal inflammation, the animal appears stupid and heavy; the breathing is disturbed: the nose and the upper lip hot and dry; the horns hot, especially at the roots, and the vessels of the eye distended. The pulse rises

\* I have lately been informed that hoven or blasted cattle have been quickly relieved by giving four ounces of carbonate of soda, half a pint of castor oil, and a pint of water. The person who gave me this information says, he has never known this to fail.

to above 100, and the appetite is usually lost. All these symptoms quickly increase, and unless the animal is properly treated, terminate fatally. Bleeding is the essential remedy, and must be performed as early as possible. The quantity of blood drawn should not be regarded, but the effect which is produced by it, that is, faintness; this gradually ceases, and after a few hours he appears relieved and cheerful, and often desirous of food. But this must be given cautiously; the barest pasture is the best place for him; but he may be allowed now and then a quart or two of fresh whey, which will serve to unload the stomachs and bowels. This remedy (bleeding to faintness,) always succeeds perfectly if employed in season, and followed by a suitable diet. In the month of September and October, scouring often takes place, especially in animals predisposed to the disorder by hereditary weakness, frequent calving, weakness of the stomach and bowels, gradually induced from several winters feeding on bad hay. Animals that have been taken from their native soil and climate, are also subject to this disorder, as well as remarkably good milkers, and this is the period when scouring generally commences. In this case the cordial astringent drench must be given every morning and evening, as directed in the Compendium, but must always be preceded by the opening drench, at whatever period the disease may occur. This remedy, I have reason to believe, will always succeed, if employed in season, and if the time of year will admit of the animal being kept at grass.

In very cold and wet weather, when shelter becomes necessary, intervals of fine weather must be taken advantage of, for some grass and some exercise are essential to recovery;\* and when grass is deficient, either in quantity or quality, the best food is good hay, in moderate quantity, and mashes of good fresh bran with a little ground malt. A handful of wheat flour also may be stirred into each pail of water. In this way the animal may be restored and strengthened; and when grass becomes nourishing, and the weather favorable, the green fields will effectually recover her. Those are all internal disorders of cattle, except the contagious epidemic, named murrain, or pest, and the epidemic catarrh, named distemper, or influenza. These are inflammatory disorders of the highest degree, and if curable, as the latter always is, can be cured only by the most copious early bleeding. An absurd apprehension of fatal debility, and of the putrid nature of the disorder, must never prevent this remedy from being employed with boldness, nor should the animal ever be taken from grass, and the open fields, as is often done in the epidemic catarrh. Contagion, however, must always be guarded against with the utmost care. Tonics and stimulants are poisons in those disorders, and bleeding and grass are the only remedies ever required. I have now endeavored to give a simple, but comprehensive view of the internal disorders of cattle, and such as may lead to their prevention. I indulge a hope that the proprietors of cattle may be led by this, and the other essays I have written, to reflect upon the subject, and give a fair trial to the curative and preventive measures I have proposed. It should be recollected, however, that the success of the remedies I have suggested can be insured only by an early and careful application. Disorders are often neglected until they become incurable; and then the most absurd and expensive drenches are frequently had recourse to. In Downing's book on cattle medicine, a pint of port wine and a quart of strong beer are prescribed for one

\* I have lately been informed that many scouring cows have been cured by giving once or twice a day a drench made by boiling three or four sheets of large common writing paper in three pints of skimmed milk, until reduced to a pulp. One pint of this is a dose; and my correspondent adds, that he has never known it to fail. The cow is fed on the sweetest hay, and turned out for exercise when the weather is fine.

\* Unwholesome water is often a cause of diseased cattle, especially in milch cows.



dose, as a vehicle for grains of paradise and other drugs; and in another receipt a quart of port wine is prescribed for one dose. Sometimes a choice is offered the reader between beer and urine, as if their properties were similar. The cordial astringent drench, including the beer, will cost about four pence; the opening drench is more expensive, and costs from a shilling to eighteen pence. But one is always sufficient. The strong cordials given to cattle, or even the beer in which they are given, which is seldom less than a quart, may afford relief in some disorders, but they certainly weaken the stomach, and thereby increase the tendency to disease. The weaker the cordial the better, provided it be strong enough to produce the desired effect, and then it may be so repeated as, with due attention to diet, to render that effect more durable, and even permanent. In scouring cattle I have not yet known the cordial astringent to fail.

Proprietors would find great advantage in directing the medical treatment of their stock themselves, and still more were they to attend carefully to preventive measures. Were the practice to become general, of making hay in the early part of June, when the grass is in flower, it would go a great way in preventing the diseases of horses and cattle. In the former animal the only other conditions required for the preservation of health, would be to give such hay with moderation, to work him fairly, and afford him such treatment as he has a just claim to, for all his disorders are occasioned by hard work, by excessive exertion, and by feeding upon hay. The crop, when cut early, may be less in quantity, but this is abundantly compensated for by its superior quality, and the after-grass would be infinitely better.

[From the New-England Farmer.]

#### ADAPTING PLANTS TO SOILS.

The following valuable remarks, from the pen of Mrs. AGNES IBBETSON, a lady celebrated for her agricultural and economical skill, are extracted from the Bath and West of England Society's Papers:

I have been lately much employed in endeavoring to show that all plants should be divided disposed or placed according to the different soils, congenial to their habits, from which they originally proceed; and it is to the total inattention to this circumstance, that we probably owe the very strange and contradictory results constantly to be found in all agricultural reports. No person can read with attention the late accounts delivered to the House of Commons, respecting the growth of corn throughout the kingdom, without being struck with the contradictory returns transmitted of the whole; and without being convinced that there must be some hidden cause for such a strange diversity in the gains of the farmer: as there are many instances adduced in those reports of the same excellent management, where the same seed has been sown, an equal degree of labor performed, with the same season, time and manure employed, and one farmer has gained three times as much again as was expended for putting in the crop, while another has scarcely exonerated and repaid himself for the labor and seed: what then could be the cause of the loss of the latter, and the gain of the former? It must, I am convinced, be owing to the agreement or disagreement of the plant with the soil in which it is placed, its situation and aspect; three things of which the farmer knows but little, or ever takes into his calculations. He has but one way of putting in plants, *loading the earth with manure*. But to adapt the plant to the soil from which it originally came, to suit also the manure to both that they may exactly agree, and not injure the vegetable; that the situation of the plant may be consulted, with respect to humidity and dryness; and that to complete the whole, the aspect also may be fitted, so that the plant that loves the sun may be exposed to it, while that which prefers the

shade may receive it: these are atentions truly wanting to our agricultural system, as I hope to show.

It has been a subject of considerable inquiry among agriculturists, as in what consists the food of plants. Some have attributed it to water, some to earth, an others to air. To all these sources vegetation is indebted; the fertilizing principle of all manures is referable to the extractive matter arising from decomposed animal and vegetable recrements, and in this state soluble in water, which is the carrying medium into the vegetabls substances. Vegetables in general will not grow in pure earth, or pure water; some plants are so organized as to require only mechanical support from the soil, abstracting their nourishment from the atmosphere by means of their leaves; whilst others from their roots depend upon the soil for their support. Although many plants will grow in different soils, yet they have all their favorite ground; and it is more easy to accommodate the plant to the soil than to adapt the soil to the plant. By knowing, therefore, what sort of plant the farmer is going to put in, he may of course be regulated with respect to the quantity and species of manure required, the aspect wanted, and the degree of humidity and dryness requisite for the plant. All plants came originally from a peculiar earth; either from clay, sand, gravel, chalk, or loams formed from a mixture of some of these, or from a very wet or dry soil; and though many plants will grow indifferently in several species of earth, yet they have all their favorite ground, that which they evidently prefer. Now to make the soil fit for the plant, is certainly a very expensive thing; but to adapt the plant to the soil, is not only an easy and expeditious mode, but one which requires infinitely less assistance in dressing, labor, seed, and care of every kind. It is true that all cultivated plants demand some manure, because nature gives not salt and oil enough in any earth, to do without some assistance of this kind; but the plant that is natural to the soil requires infinitely less than that which is adverse to it, and may therefore be cultivated at a quarter of the expense. Now nature is so bountiful, that there is scarcely a plant necessary to the food of man and animals, that, if we choose with care, has not one peculiar sort, calculated for every soil.

Nature has been bountiful in plants peculiarly adapted to agriculture, and in which there are quite as many species fitted for poor land, as for rich land; and if planted in their own soils, give an infinitely greater return, and are not subject to those dreadful disorders but too common to plants placed in improper ground. I have repeatedly traced maladies arising from this source, that tainted the very means of life in a vegetable; and being constantly accustomed, when I heard of any extraordinary crop, to proceed to the place, and inquire thoroughly into the causes and management made use of by the farmer, I have generally found the success to proceed from accidentally putting the plant into that ground from which it originally issued, and manuring it according to the quantum of juices it received from the earth, and with that matter likely to form a proper compound adapted to its wants: in short, attending to their right rules of vegetable economy, and the common process of nature.

But I am sorry to say, that, in manuring the innumerable farms, diversly situated, I have but too often found this order reversed: the chalk plant put in sand, the sand plant in clay, and so on: and what is still more, the watery plant put in dry ground, and the dry vegetable in a wet soil; and in all these cases they cannot fail of making a very bad crop. A plant accustomed to a poor soil, placed in a good one, rots; while the one which prefers a rich loam, is starved in a poor one. A clayey plant put in sand, is blown out of the earth, for want of those retentive powers the root is used to; while the sand plant, placed in clay, decays at the root from the under moisture which it cannot bear. The chalk plant, also placed in gra-

vel, is destroyed by its own acidity, which is no longer subdued; for most plants, if the farmer do not grudge the making of the soil, he may certainly do it, but it can never answer in point of expense. It is a strange mistake, and a most fatal one, that almost all, even some of our best gentlemen farmers fall into, viz: that they cannot manure too highly. Now this is so completely the cause of innumerable failures, that I am most anxious to censure the practice. It always reminds me of the account given by Miller, of what was done in the West Indies, when some botanists were desirous of bringing over some fine plants of cactæ species. They inquired not what the plants were, but wholly inattentive to their being rock plants, they put them into tubs of the richest soil they could procure; the plants all died: but this was looked upon as an accident, and the same process again followed, when one of the casks eaking they concluded that the plants must die, as the earth had left them; and flinging on them some dry sand which happened to be in the way, ordered the casks down to the hold, when to their great astonishment the plants so treated lived, while those in the other cases died as usual. This opened the eyes of the gardeners with respect to rock plants; but to this day sand plants, instead of having a poor soil, generally receive a rich one. There is not a more ruinous effect than that produced on the plant of a poor soil placed in rich ground.

[From the New-York Farmer.]

GRAPE VINES.—In some sections of our country it is advisable to lay down and cover with the soil most varieties of exotic vines; in others, laying leaves or litter about the roots will be sufficient to prevent those sudden extremes that are so injurious to vegetation.—Many foreign vines, however, require no protection. Should the vine be trained on a wall or side of the house, exposed to a warm sun, and also to bleak and cold winds, the danger is greater than if standing on the north side. If there should be danger that the sun would start the sap in warm winter days, or too early in spring, the vine should be shaded.

TENDER PLANTS in pots, when the convenience of a green-house or of a parlor sufficiently warm is not had, should be put into beds of tan, light rich vegetable mould, or rotting leaves, or litter, and the beds surrounded with boards sufficiently high, covered with boards or sashes. Horse manure or litter put around the outside of the frame will add to the protection. By taking off the boards in fair weather, many green-house plants can be protected in this way very well. If the bed is below the surface of the ground outside, the warmth will be greater.

FIGS.—This plant is becoming quite common in our gardens. By careful management two crops can be ripened in a season. As yet, however, it has not become sufficiently acclimated to stand our winters without some protection. Binding straw around them will sometimes answer. Laying them down and covering them with earth is a more certain protection; this is done by bending the plant as much as it will bear, and covering it in a trench, particularly the extremities, which are generally the only parts that receive injury by frost. Should the ground be wet the roots on one side may be loosened that the plant be more easily bent—the whole then covered. Some gardeners protect the roots with litter, and the branches with mats.

COMPOSTS should be made by collecting together all vegetable and animal substances about the premises. The manure from the stable would not be thrown out into the yard to be bleached by rains, but put under sheds. If not wanted for hot beds, every cleaning of the stable should have sufficient earth thrown over it to protect it from being diminished by evaporation.



## MISCELLANY.

*Some particulars respecting the celebrated Marquis of Montrose.*—He embarked them (a few hundred recruits raised in Germany in aid of the royal cause) in the depth of the winter of 1650, and, speedily following, landed on the Isles of Orkney, and, crossing into Caithness, lodged his troops, with their necessaries, in an old castle, from whence he issued a spirited, but moderate declaration, and presently received communications from many of the neighboring chiefs, requesting him to advance further into the country, and engaging to bring large reinforcements. He now hoisted his standard, whereon he had caused to be painted the portrait of his murdered master, with the motto, "Judge and revenge my cause, O Lord!" The rebel parliament, then sitting at Edinburgh, and wholly awayed by his mortal enemy, the Marquis of Argyll, had speedy notice of his arrival. Col. Strachan, a favorite officer, was instantly despatched to meet him, with a choice party of cavalry, and such was the dread of the hero, that Leslie himself followed in a few days with a formidable force. Montrose had marched forward, with his usual ardor, and being wholly without horse, gained no intelligence of the approach of the enemy till he was almost in sight. His promised aids, some from fear, others from treachery, had wholly failed him. Indeed, a body of 1500, under the Earl of Sutherland, which was advancing to support him, joined Strachan on his march. The straggling Highlanders whom he had incorporated fled without waiting for the attack, and Montrose, left only with his few foreigners, was in a moment overwhelmed with Strachan's horse. Having barely gained time to throw away the riband and George which he had lately received from the King, and to change dresses with a peasant, he gained on foot the house of a country gentleman in his confidence, who engaged to conceal him. It has been almost generally asserted that he was betrayed to the enemy by his host, Maledod, Laird of Assyn, whose name I mention because some writers have incautiously cast a groundless blemish on another of the greatest purity, by calling him "the Lord Aston." Montrose was a prisoner before the arrival of Leslie, to whom he was delivered, and who led him in triumph with brutal insolence, not suffering him to change the mean garb in which he was seized, to Edinburgh. The Parliament, before his arrival there, had passed sentence on him, which I insert in the words of a very respectable historian, who gives it from the original; lest the ordinary narrative of a proceeding so horribly blackened by a mean and savage malice, might be suspected of exaggeration. The report of the committee employed to form it was "that so soon as he should come to town, he should be met at the Water Gate by the magistrates and hangman; that he should be tied with cords upon a chair, bare-headed, and the hangman to ride upon the horse that drew the cart, covered before him; and so brought through the town to the Tolbooth; from whence he shall be carried to the cross of Edinburgh, and hanged on a gibbet 30 feet high, with his declaration about his neck; and so hang three hours in public view; afterwards he should be beheaded and quartered; his head to be fixed upon the Tolbooth and his legs and arms over the gates of Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, and Glasgow; and in case he repented, and was absolved of the sentence of excommunication, his body should be buried in the Gray Friars; if not, to be buried in the Borrowquair. It was thought fit however, to add yet another feature to the barbarous triumph before the consummation. He was brought before the parliament to be insulted by the Chancellor Loudon, and to hear his sentence read. Here, as indeed throughout his whole life, he displayed an almost supernatural magnanimity. Being allowed to address the Assembly, he commenced a short, justificatory speech, in which it was difficult to say whether the language of the elegant scholar, the politeness of a finished gentleman, or the firmness of the soldier, shone most conspicuously, by telling them that "Since the King had so far owned them as to treat with them, he had appeared before them with reverence, and bare-headed, which otherwise he would not have done. He was then informed that on the morrow he should suffer death, and the whole sentence, even with some aggravations was accordingly executed on the 21st of May, 1650.—[Lodge's Portraits.]

We wish to direct the attention of Meteorologists to the increasing twilight of India, which are now as distinct as in Europe, and increasing in length. In hot climates, where the sun dips suddenly, twilight is thus necessarily excluded. They have

been for some time becoming more and more distinct,—a proof of that change in climate which is now observed to prevail all over the world.—[Scott's Indian Gazette.]

*Rouen.*—The approach to Rouen is exceedingly fine. You look down from high ground upon the Seine, which is here a majestic river, spotted with several woody islands, and winding through a spacious and fertile valley. The hills on each side rise to a considerable elevation, and they are handsomely clothed with wood. Several side valleys branch from the valley of the Seine, and conduct tributary streams to its spacious bed of waters; in these valleys numerous cotton mills are situated, many of them newly built, and which, being turned by water without steam-engines, and being all whitewashed and neatly covered with blue slate, have a very ornamental and lively appearance. The ancient city of Rouen lies in the valley, on the banks of the river, and stretches on to the neighboring hills; the towers and spires of its cathedral and other churches are its chief ornament. At and below the city the river is covered with boats; and the whole scene is enlivened by a numerous population, busily engaged in the processes of manufacturing and commercial industry. The valley, thus adorned and peopled, and intersected by the broad winding stream, is seen for several miles, and forms a striking and even splendid view. The ancient capital of Normandy, which has of late become entitled to the name of the Manchester of France, from being the principal seat of the cotton manufacture, has been enriched, but certainly not embellished, by the manufactures which have established themselves among its population of 86,000 souls. It is a gloomy city, its high brick-houses being blackened by smoke and age, and the streets being narrow and dirty. Its fine specimens of architecture are all of great antiquity. Manufactures are just of that date in Rouen at which they fill a town with smoke and dirt, and before their effect in enriching the inhabitants becomes visible in the new and ornamental buildings which wealth creates. An Englishman, in traversing Rouen, will not forget, nor remember without some emotion, that from this city the Conqueror of England issued forth with his expedition eight centuries ago, to overturn our Saxon dynasty and nobility, and to parcel out our fair lands among the warlike adventurers who followed him.—[Letters from the Continent in the Leeds Mercury.]

*The Red Sea.*—The water of the Red Sea is so very clear, that Mr. Buckingham read on the woodcock stock of an anchor the name of the ship at the depth of 25 fathoms (150 feet).—[Mirror.]

*Phenomena.*—Accounts from Geneva, of the 18th of August, describe some remarkable natural phenomena, occasioned by the long heat and drought in that neighborhood. In one case, the spontaneous combustion of grass and trees has taken place; and in another (commune d'Arrache), 250 acres of fine forest has been consumed by a subterranean fire immediately under the surface of the earth.

*To give Busts the appearance of Marble.*—A curious process is communicated in a French scientific journal for giving to busts and statues in plaster the appearance of marble:—"Dissolve alum in water to a strong solution by means of heat. The bust is then thoroughly dried, and, in that state, plunged into the liquid solution, where it is left from fifteen to thirty minutes; then it is suspended over the liquid till it ceases to drop. When it is cool, apply more of the solution to it by means of a sponge, and continue the operation until the alum forms a crystalline coat on the surface. When it is perfectly dry, polish it with sand paper, and finish by polishing it with linen, slightly moistened in pure water. Use a tub of wood heated by means of a boiler of water for the solution, in preference to metallic substances, which will discolor it more or less."

*Curious Breed of Horses.*—"There is a singular looking breed of horses found among these mountains, very diminutive in size, not neatly formed like ponies, but rather resembling cart horses in miniature. They have large shaggy manes, very rough coats, and thick fetlocks covered with long hair. They are never shod, nor are their hoofs ever pared; so that the horny part projects forward, in some instances, to nearly a foot in length. This gives the animal a most awkward appearance, and suggest the idea of people walking with snow-shoes; yet, notwithstanding this apparent encumbrance, they are very sure-footed little animals, and considered equal to mules on bad rocky roads."—[Campaigns and Cruises in Venezuela.]

## SUMMARY.

*THE RAILROAD.*—We learn from the Edensburg Sky that 15 sections of the Alleghany Portage Railroad are finished and prepared for laying the rails. It is expected that thirty sections will be completed by the 1st of next month.—Twenty miles of the road, including portions of unfinished sections, are now graded and prepared for the rails.—[Pennsylvanian.]

*CHARLESTON RAILROAD.*—The Railroad is now completed for use, from Charleston to Branchville, a distance of 62 miles. In a few days more, it was expected that arrangements would be made to convey the Augusta and Columbia mail and passengers that distance on the Railroad.—[Balt. Pat.]

*GROWTH OF LOWELL, MASS.*—Two hundred and seventy-eight buildings have been erected in Lowell during the past year.—[Bost. Atlas.]

*The packet ship Kentucky,* bound from New Orleans to this port, was wrecked October 29th about 50 miles north of Cape Florida. The passengers and crew, with the exception of the cook and two men, were saved. The ship will be entirely lost; part of the cargo had been saved and carried to Key West. We understand that considerable insurance was effected on the vessel and cargo in this city.

*United States Bank Directors.*—The following gentlemen were appointed at Philadelphia, on Friday, Directors for the Branch in this city:—ISAAC LAWRENCE, JOHN HAGGERTY, PETER HARMONY, JAMES BOORMAN, JOHN S. CRARY, SHEPHERD KNAPP, SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, PELATIAH PERIT, WILLIAM W. WOOLSEY,\* PETER I. NEVINS,\* SILAS WOOD,\* SAMUEL F. MOTT,\* DAVID HADDEN,\* ISAAC CAROW, J. RATHBONE, Jr.

*Government Director.*—JAS. CAMPBELL. \* New Directors, in the room of Robert Lenox, Saul Alley, J. W. Lawrence and James Boyd, Jr., whose term of service expires.

A letter, post marked New Orleans was lately received at the New York Post Office, the postage on which was \$288; which sum was paid at the New Orleans Office. With the exception of a letter from Newport, R. I. during the late war, this is the greatest amount of postage on any one letter received since the establishment of the New York Post Office. The postage on the Newport letter exceeded \$400, and was promptly paid. It contained the log-book of a Privateer, and was to be used in evidence in a case then pending in the Admiralty Court.—[Jour. of Com.]

Halsey Ross and Abm. Scharrott, the two men mentioned in yesterday's paper as having been blown off, from Staten Island, in a skiff, were picked up on Saturday about half past two o'clock, P. M. in an exhausted state, nearly two miles from Sandy Hook.—[Standard.]

The New Orleans Advertiser of November 20th, says—The weather for the last two weeks has been cool and pleasant, and on Sunday night, it became so intensely cold, that ice was seen yesterday morning in various parts of our city.

A Mackerel, three feet ten inches long, and measuring 18 1/2 inches round the body, was caught in Severn River, near the Round Bay, on Saturday last, and was served up at Williamson and Swann's Hotel, on Sunday. A delicious dish it was.—[Annapolis Republican.]

*Hurricane.*—On Tuesday, the 12th of November, the township of Godmanchester was visited by the most dreadful hurricane ever remembered to have happened in that quarter. The day had been remarkably fine, but about sunset the sky towards the northwest suddenly assumed a very alarming aspect. A dark cloud overspread the whole heavens, which was only relieved by a lurid red spot on the verge of the horizon. Altogether, the sky presented so threatening and unusual an appearance, that even those who are in the habit of paying least attention to the signs of the weather, with confidence predicted some extraordinary convulsion of the elements. As the black clouds rose upwards and almost instantaneously shut out the light of day, a loud roaring sound was heard, which very much resembled the voice of some great waterfall. The nearer approach of the storm was announced by the crash of falling timber and the roaring of the wind among the trees. In a moment more it swept past, and left ample proofs of its resistless fury by the destruction which it had caused.

The roofs of Mr. Kennedy's dwelling house, barn, stable, and other out houses, formerly the property



of Stanley Bagg, Esq., were torn off and blown into the adjoining fields, and the whole of the bodies of these buildings were more or less shattered and twisted, or literally torn to pieces. Some parts of the solid roof were carried more than 300 yards distant. In the midst of all this devastation, it is gratifying to know that no lives were lost, although many of the inmates of Mr. Kennedy's house escaped as by a miracle. We lament to state, however, that a fine young man, in Mr. Kennedy's employment, was severely injured by the roof of the barn. His shoulder bone was fractured, and he is otherwise much bruised. But Mr. Kennedy was not the only, although certainly the greatest, sufferer by this dreadful tempest, as all the farms and dwelling houses over which it passed are more or less injured by its violence. The loss sustained we should imagine to be very considerable, although no exact calculation has as yet been made.—[Montreal Gazette.]

**Melancholy.**—On Thursday last, says the Newark Sentinel, as two persons were engaged in picking up floating wood in the Passaic, near Centre wharf, the boat in which they were, becoming too heavily loaded, sunk in the middle of the stream. One of them, named Horace Dod, son of Mr. Abner Dod, was drowned. He was about 26 years of age, and by trade a gun-smith. The body was found on Friday.

The Governor of Georgia offers \$200 reward for John Bradbery, of Pike county, accused of the murder of Simpson Neville. He is about 60 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, red complexion, blue eyes, gray hair and whiskers, talkative and square built.

**Female Intrepidity.**—We were yesterday shown the foot of a large black and white eagle, which was killed last week in the lower part of Woodstock, in the most singular and daring manner. This noble bird entered the house of Mr. William Anderson, in pursuit of a duck, while his wife was alone, and which she no sooner perceived, than she instantly seized the bird by the wing, and despatched it in the true Rob Roy style, and perhaps with something of the same characteristic feeling which the following lines express, as when applied to that bold chieftain:—

"The Eagle he was lord above,  
And Rob was lord below."

The wings measured six feet across, three feet from the tip of the beak to the extremity of the tail, and each foot extended covered a space of seven inches.—[Frederickton Gaz.]

**Various are the roads to distinction.**—Baron Huygens, late minister from Holland to the United States, has been presented with letters patent of nobility by the Dutch King, in recompense of the active part he took in recovering the jewels of the Princess of Orange, in the city of New York. The king of Holland should not forget old and young Hays in his distributions of his rewards.—The latter who is now awaiting the trial of Polari, should at least be knighted—and to the old ferret he should address a letter of thanks and send him a pipe of Hollands!

**List of Officers of the United States sloop of war Boston,** arrived at Charleston from the Mediterranean; Commander, George W. Storer; Lieutenants, W. Jameson, R. S. Pinckney, W. S. Oden, W. E. Hunt, A. R. Strong; Acting Sailing Master, Robert Fitzhugh; Surgeon, Thomas Dillard; Purser, N. Wilson; Assistant Surgeons, Micks and Borland; Midshipmen, J. F. Eiller, P. Drayton, J. Weems, R. Perry, J. P. B. Adams, T. A. M. Craven, G. W. Randolph, J. P. Parker, S. W. Wilkinson; Acting Boatswain, Davis; Carpenter, J. Southwick; Sail Maker, J. G. Gallagher; Acting Gunner, Gamett; Captain's Clerk, Marsh; Pursers, Steuart and Turner.

**Fatal Accidents.**—The Alexandria Gazette states, that within the last week two children were burnt to death in that town, by their clothes taking fire.

Some very liberal donations for the benefit of the Cape de Verd sufferers have been received, and acknowledged by the North River Central Committee, at Troy.

**Police Office.**—Information was given to the Police Office, yesterday, that Mr. —, a highly estimable young man, had the lodging room of his boarding house broken open on Tuesday, and a new suit of clothes taken away, consisting of a coat, vest, and pantaloons, with pumps and white kid gloves, together with a gold finger-ring, and other articles. What renders this robbery particularly distressing, and would induce sympathy for the sufferer, is the fact that they had all been providently procured for his marriage, and it was only when the

gentleman proceeded in the evening to dress for the occasion, that he discovered the loss of his entire wardrobe. We may add, that however untoward the circumstance, the ceremony was not deferred.—[Courier.]

The Harrisburg Reporter of Friday, says—The canal navigation continues brisk from Middletown to Huntingdon. The improvements are now completed from the latter place to Hollidaysburg, and on Tuesday last, the first boat passed that line. The water was also to be let into the division from Middletown to Columbia, yesterday. The Juniata Press of Wednesday, says—During eight days, ending on Thursday last, upwards of fifty boats passed the first lock along Millfin.

The Arkansas Gazette, of November 14, in speaking of the emigrating Indians, says:—Our latest information from Rock Roe, the general rendezvous of the Choctaws, is to Sunday morning last, at which time about 1000 of the emigrants had reached that point, upwards of 800 of whom came up in the steam boats Reindeer and Harry Hill, and the remainder came through by land from Memphis via the military road. Near 2000 more, under Colonel Rector, landed on the west bank of the Mississippi, opposite Memphis, on the 4th instant, and left for Rock Roe, about 1200 in the U.S. steam boat Archimedes and the remainder by land, with their horses, wagons, &c., and it is probable that all had reached that point on Sunday last. It is not known at what time these emigrants may be looked for here; but we think they are expected at the close of this week.

**Great Dispatch.**—The express which brought the President's Message on horseback, arrived at Baltimore from Washington, in one hour and thirty-three minutes—being at the rate of a fraction more than twenty-four miles an hour!

**Distressing Shipwreck.**—The ship Warren, Studley, of and for Boston, 14 days from Turks Island, with salt, was lost on the back side of Cape Cod, a few miles from Provincetown, on Saturday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, during a severe snow storm; and that the captain, cook, steward, and two seamen perished. On the morning of that day, the captain supposing himself to be close in with the land, kept a good look out, and between 11 and 12 made it, but being unable to discover what land it was, he concluded to run for the Race. At 4 o'clock they saw breakers ahead, and immediately attempted to heave the ship in stays, but before she came round, she struck; the main and mizen masts were immediately cut away. The sea at this time was making a complete breach over the vessel, when the captain and a part of the crew lashed themselves in the fore rigging, and the 1st and 2nd mates, the captain's son, (a lad fifteen years old) and the remainder of the crew, lashed themselves in the mizen chains. At 10 P. M. the tide having ebbed considerably, those in the mizen chains went to the captain's state room, which they found dry—the boy soon after went to call his father, but he was so far exhausted that he made no answer. The survivors remained upon the wreck until 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the storm being so violent, that no assistance could be rendered them from the shore. Boats were then carted off from Princetown, a distance of three miles, and were immediately sent out to the ship. The danger was so great, that nothing but the circumstance of seeing living persons on board the wreck, could have induced any to make the attempt to reach her. Six attempts were made without success; but on the seventh, they succeeded.—They found that the captain and cook were frozen to death; the steward, and two seamen had been washed from the wreck, and perished, the first and second mates, the Captain's son and five seamen were carried safely to the shore, together with the bodies of the captain and the cook, which were taken to Provincetown. The courage and humanity of those who thus risked their lives for the preservation of the crew are worthy of all praise, and it may be well to mention, that it was their presence of mind in taking out with them a supply of such provisions as the condition of the survivors required, which was the means of saving their lives. (The Warren and cargo were owned by N. Goddard, Esq. of this city—\$10,000 insured on the ship at the Globe Office; cargo uninsured.)

Our informant also states, that a schooner of about 70 tons, bottom up, came ashore near the same place on Saturday night, with her masts, sails, &c. on her bottom. The crew are supposed to have perished. She was supposed to be from Richmond, as a number of barrels of flour came on shore from the wreck, marked "Richmond City Mills."

One of the crew of the Warren, mentioned above,

stated that the larboard side of the ship was stove in; he also stated that they spoke the schr. Charlotte, 65 days from Smyrna for Boston, the day before they went ashore.—[Boston Dai. Adv.]

A man was tried at the late Court of Oyer and Terminer for Lancaster county, under peculiar circumstances. The criminal was a Constable, charged with the arrest of an individual who resisted with violence—the constable persisted, and told him if he did not surrender he would shoot him. The man pertinaciously refused to give up, and the constable took out his pistol and shot him dead. The accused was acquitted.

**Death by Charcoal.**—The Troy Sentinel mentions that two girls, foreigners, who were servants at Thurber's Hotel in that city, were imprudent enough, on retiring to rest at night, to take into their room a portable furnace of ignited charcoal. One of them, an English girl, is dead, by suffocation, in consequence; the other is yet alive, and hopes are entertained that she may recover.

We learn from the Coshocton Spy, that Powell the book pedlar, who was supposed to be murdered about a year ago, near Coshocton, is alive at Louisville. An individual suffered an imprisonment of six months on a suspicion of having been his murderer. His conduct is as base as can well be imagined.—[Zanesville Messenger.]

**Naval.**—The last monthly bulletin from the Navy Department, dated Dec. 1, gives the following information:—

Frigate United States, Capt. Nicholson, with Com. Patterson on board arrived at Port Mahon 25th Aug.—all well. To sail for Naples as soon as she should take in water.

Frigate Brandywine, and sloop Concord, and Boston, were at Mahon on 25th August; the first named having sailed from Naples the 13th; the latter arrived at Charlestown. The John Adams was hourly expected from Marseilles. The Concord was at Marseilles 2d September.

Frigate Constellation, Capt. Read, sailed from Naples for the Levant the 29th July.

Schooner Porpoise, Lieut. McIntosh, sailed from Norfolk for the Azores—Cape de Verde, and thence to the West Indies, 4th November.

Frigate Potomac, Commodore Downes, still at Lintin, China, 2d June, to sail next day, if weather favorable, for the Pacific station.

Sloop Lexington, Captain McKeever, and Schooner Boxer, Lieut. Page, at Rio 11th September.

Mails to the Squadrons can be sent by the ship Liberty to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, from New York, the 10th December, and to Rio Janeiro and the Brazilian squadron, by the Barque Superior, from N. York the 8th December.

Major General Scott arrived in Charleston, S. C. on the 25th ult. on a tour of inspection.

## HOME AFFAIRS.

The Electoral College (says the Albany Evening Journal of Wednesday) which organized yesterday re-assembled to-day, and deposited its vote for Jackson and Van Buren. Dr. Crosby, an elector from Chautauque county, we understand, was appointed the messenger to convey the votes to Washington.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The Legislature assembled on the 4th instant. Dr. J. R. Burden was chosen Speaker of the Senate, by a vote of 26 to 5. In the House of Representatives six ballottings took place for Speaker, without coming to a choice. The Philadelphia Inquirer says the political divisions of the House are—Jacksonmen 44; Anti-masons 31; Nationals 25.

**VIRGINIA.**—The General Assembly of Virginia convened at Richmond on Monday last. Mr. Dromgoole, of Brunswick, was elected President of the Senate, and Linn Banks, of Madison, Speaker of the other House. The old officers were all re-elected.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—A legislative caucus has nominated Robert Y. Hayne as candidate for Governor of South Carolina, to succeed Governor Hamilton, and with a view of ensuring his services, a committee was appointed to wait on him, with a request that he would not proceed to Washington.



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate,  
and House of Representatives:*

It gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your return to the Seat of Government, for the purpose of discharging your duties to the people of the United States. Although the pestilence which had traversed the Old World has entered our limits, and extended its ravages over much of our land, it has pleased Almighty God to mitigate its severity, and lessen the number of its victims, compared with those who have fallen in most other countries over which it has spread its terrors. Notwithstanding this visitation, our country presents, on every side, marks of prosperity and happiness; unequalled, perhaps, in any other portion of the world. If we fully appreciate our comparative condition, existing causes of discontent will appear unworthy of attention, and with hearts of thankfulness to that Divine Being who has filled our cup of prosperity, we shall feel our resolution strengthened to preserve, and hand down to posterity, that liberty and that Union which we have received from our Fathers, and which constitute the sources and the shield of all our blessings.

The relations of our country continue to present the same picture of amicable intercourse that I had the satisfaction to hold up to your view at the opening of your last session. The same friendly professions, the same desire to participate in our flourishing commerce, the same disposition to refrain from resenting injuries unintentionally offered, are, with a few exceptions, evinced by all nations with whom we have any intercourse. This desirable state of things may be mainly ascribed to our undeviating practice of the rule which has long guided our national policy, to require no exclusive privileges in commerce, and to grant none. It is daily producing its beneficial effect in the respect shown to our flag, the protection of our citizens and property abroad, and in the increase of our navigation and the extension of our mercantile operations. The returns which have been made out since we last met, will show an increase during the last preceding year of more than 80,000 tons in our shipping, and of nearly forty millions of dollars in the aggregate of our imports and exports.

Nor have we less reason to felicitate ourselves on the position of our political, than of our commercial, concerns. They remain in the state in which they were when I last addressed you—a state of prosperity and peace, the effect of a wise attention to the parting advice of the reverend Father of his Country, on this subject, condensed into a maxim for the use of posterity by one of his most distinguished successors, to cultivate free commerce and honest friendship with all nations, and to make entangling alliances with none. A strict adherence to this policy has kept us aloof from the perplexing questions that now agitate the European world, and have more than once deluged those countries with blood.—Should those scenes unfortunately recur, the parties to the contest may count on a faithful performance of the duties incumbent on us as a neutral nation, and our own citizens may equally rely on the firm assertion of their neutral rights.

With the nation that was our earliest friend and ally in the infancy of our political existence, the most friendly relations have subsisted through the late revolutions of its Government, and, from the events of the last, promise a permanent duration.—It has made an approximation in some of its political institutions to our own, and raised a monarch to the throne who preserves, it is said, a friendly recollection of the period during which he acquired among our citizens the high consideration that could then have been produced by his personal qualifications alone.

Our commerce with that nation is gradually assuming a mutually beneficial character, and the adjustment of the claims of our citizens has removed the only obstacle there was, to an intercourse not only lucrative, but productive of literary and scientific improvement.

From Great Britain I have the satisfaction to inform you that I continue to receive assurances of the most amicable disposition, which have, on my part, on all proper occasions, been promptly and sincerely reciprocated. The attention of that Government has latterly been so much engrossed by matters of a deeply interesting domestic character, that we could not press upon it the renewal of negotiations which had been unfortunately broken off by the unexpected recall of our Minister, who had commenced them with some hopes of success. My great object was the settlement of questions which, though now dormant, might hereafter be revived

under circumstances which would endanger the good understanding which it is the interest of both parties to preserve inviolate, cemented as it is by a community of language, manners and social habits, and by the high obligations we owe to our British ancestors for many of our most valuable institutions, and for that system of Representative Government which has enabled us to preserve and improve them.

The question of our North Eastern Boundary still remains unsettled. In my last annual message, I explained to you the situation in which I found that business on my coming into office, and the measures I thought it my duty to pursue for asserting the rights of the United States before the sovereign who had been chosen by my predecessor to determine the question; and also the manner in which he had disposed of it. A special message to the Senate in their executive capacity, afterwards brought before them the question, whether they would advise a submission to the opinion of the sovereign arbiter. That body having considered the award as not obligatory, and advised me to open a further negotiation: the proposition was immediately made to the British Government, but the circumstances to which I have alluded have hitherto prevented any answer being given to the overture. Early attention, however, has been promised to the subject, and every effort on my part will be made for a satisfactory settlement of this question, interesting to the Union generally and particularly so to one of its members.

The claims of our citizens on Spain are not yet acknowledged. On a closer investigation of them than appears to have heretofore taken place, it was discovered that some of these demands, however strong they might be upon the equity of that government, were not such as could be made the subject of national interference. And faithful to the principle of asking nothing but what was clearly right, additional instructions have been sent, to modify our demands so as to embrace those only on which, according to the laws of nations, we had a strict right to insist. An inevitable delay in procuring the documents necessary for this review of the merits of these claims retarded this operation, until an unfortunate malady which has afflicted his Catholic Majesty, prevented an examination of them. Being now for the first time presented in an unexceptionable form, it is confidently hoped the application will be successful.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the application I directed to be made for the delivery of a part of the archives of Florida, which had been carried to the Havana, has produced a royal order for their delivery, and that measures have been taken to procure its execution.

By the report of the Secretary of State, communicated to you on the 25th June last, you are informed of the conditional reduction, obtained by the Minister of the United States at Madrid of the duties on tonnage levied on American shipping in the ports of Spain. The condition of that reduction having been complied with on our part, by the act passed the 13th of July last, I have the satisfaction to inform you that our ships now pay no higher nor other duties in the continental ports of Spain than are levied on their national vessels.

The demands against Portugal for illegal captures in the blockade of Terceira, have been allowed to the full amount of the accounts presented by the claimants, and payment was promised to be made in three instalments. The first of these has been paid,—the second although due, had not, at the date of our last advices, been received; owing, it was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances, consequent on the civil war in which that nation is engaged.

The payments stipulated by the convention with Denmark, have been punctually made, and the amount is ready for distribution among the claimants as soon as the board now sitting shall have performed their functions.

I regret that by the last advices from our Chargé d'Affairs at Naples, that government had still delayed the satisfaction due to our citizens: but, at that date, the effect of the last instructions was not known. Despatches from thence are hourly expected and the result will be communicated to you without delay.

With the rest of Europe, our relations, political and commercial, remain unchanged. Negotiations are going on to put on a permanent basis, the liberal system of commerce now carried on between us and the Empire of Russia. The treaty concluded with Austria is executed by His Imperial Majesty, with the most perfect good faith,—and as we have no diplomatic agent at his court, he personally inquired into and corrected a proceeding of some of his sub-

altern officers, to the injury of our Consul in one of his ports.

Our treaty with the Sublime Porte is producing its expected effects on our commerce. New markets are opening for our commodities, and a more extensive range for the employment of our ships. A slight augmentation of the duties on our commerce, inconsistent with the spirit of the treaty, had been imposed; but on the representation of our Chargé d'Affaires, it has been promptly withdrawn, and we now enjoy the trade and navigation of the Black Sea, and of all the ports belonging to the Turkish Empire and Asia, on the most perfect equality with all foreign nations.

I wish earnestly, that in announcing to you the continuance of friendship, and the increase of a profitable commercial intercourse with Mexico, with Central America, and the States of the South, I could accompany it with the assurance that they are all blessed with that internal tranquility and foreign peace which their heroic devotion to the cause of their independence merits. In Mexico, a sanguinary struggle is now carried on, which has caused some embarrassment to our commerce; but both parties profess the most friendly disposition towards us.—To the termination of this contest we look for the establishment of that secure intercourse, so necessary to nations whose territories are contiguous. How important it will be to us, we may calculate from the fact, that even in this unfavorable state of things our maritime commerce has increased, and an internal trade by caravans, from St. Louis to Santa Fe, under the protection of escorts furnished by the Government, is carried on to great advantage, and is daily increasing. The agents provided for by the treaty with this Power, to designate the boundaries which it established, have been named on our part; but one of the evils of the civil war now raging there has been, that the appointment of those with whom they were to co-operate has not yet been announced to us.

The Government of Central America has expelled from its territory the party which some time since disturbed its peace. Desirous of fostering a favorable disposition towards us, which has on more than one occasion been evinced by this interesting country, I made a second attempt, in this year, to establish a diplomatic intercourse with them; but the death of the distinguished citizen whom I had appointed for that purpose, has retarded the execution of measures from which I had hoped much advantage to our commerce. The union of the three States which formed the Republic of Colombia has been dissolved; but they all, it is believed, consider themselves as separately bound by the treaty which was made in their federal capacity. The Minister accredited to the Federation, continues in that character near the Government of New Granada; and hopes were entertained, that a new union would be formed between the separate States, at least, for the purposes of foreign intercourse. Our Minister has been instructed to use his good offices, whenever they shall be desired, to produce the reunion so much to be wished, for the domestic tranquillity of the parties, and the security and facility of foreign commerce.

Some agitations naturally attendant on an infant reign have prevailed in the empire of Brazil, which have had the usual effect upon commercial operations; and while they suspended the consideration of claims created on similar occasions, they have given rise to new complaints on the part of our citizens. A proper consideration for calamities and difficulties of this nature has made us less urgent and peremptory in our demands for justice than duty to our fellow-citizens would, under other circumstances, have required. But their claims are not neglected, and will on all proper occasions be urged, and it is hoped with effect.

I refrain from making any communication on the subject of our affairs with Buenos Ayres, because the negotiation communicated to you in my last annual message, was, at the date of our last advices, still pending, and in a state that would render a publication of the details inexpedient.

A Treaty of Amity and Commerce has been formed with the Republic of Chili, which, if approved by the Senate, will be laid before you. That Government seems to be established and at peace with its neighbors; and its ports being the resorts of our ships which are employed in the highly important trade of the fisheries, this commercial convention cannot but be of great advantage to our fellow citizens engaged in that perilous but profitable business.

Our commerce with the neighboring state of Peru, owing to the onerous duties levied on our principal articles of export, has been on the decline, and all



endeavors to procure an alteration have hitherto proved fruitless. With Bolivia, we have yet no diplomatic intercourse, and the continual contests carried on between it and Peru have made me defer, until a more favorable period, the appointment of any agent for that purpose.

An act of atrocious piracy having been committed on one of our trading ships by the inhabitants of a settlement on the west coast of Sumatra, a frigate was despatched with orders to demand satisfaction for the injury, if those who committed it should be found members of a regular government, capable of maintaining the usual relations with foreign nations; but if, as it was supposed, and as they proved to be, they were a band of lawless pirates, to inflict such a chastisement as would deter them and others from like aggressions. This last was done, and the effect has been an increased respect for our flag in those distant seas, and additional security for our commerce.

In the view I have given of our connection with foreign powers, allusions have been made to their domestic disturbances or foreign wars, to their revolutions or dissensions. It may be proper to observe that this is done solely in cases where those events affect our political relations with them, or to show their operation on our commerce. Further than this, it is neither our policy nor our right to interfere. Our best wishes on all occasions, our good offices when required, will be afforded, to promote the domestic tranquillity and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. Any intervention in their affairs further than this, even by the expression of an official opinion, is contrary to our principles of international policy, and will always be avoided.

The report which the Secretary of the Treasury will in due time lay before you, will exhibit the national finances in a highly prosperous state. Owing to the continued success of our commercial enterprise, which has enabled the merchants to fulfil their engagements with the Government, the receipts from customs during the year will exceed the estimate presented at the last session, and, with the other means of the Treasury, will prove fully adequate, not only to meet the increased expenditure resulting from the large appropriations made by Congress, but to provide for the payment of all the public debt which is at present redeemable. It is now estimated that the customs will yield to the Treasury, during the present year, upwards of twenty-eight millions of dollars. The public lands, however, have proved less productive than was anticipated, and, according to present information, will not much exceed two millions. The expenditures for all objects other than the public debt, are estimated to amount during the year to about sixteen millions and a half, while a still larger sum, namely, eighteen millions of dollars, will have been applied to the principal and interest of the public debt.

It is expected, however, that in consequence of the reduced rates of duty which will take effect after the 3d of March next, there will be a considerable falling off in the revenue from customs in the year 1833. It will nevertheless, be amply sufficient to provide for all the wants of the public service, estimated even upon a liberal scale, and for the redemption and purchase of the remainder of the public debt. On the first of January next, the entire public debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, will be reduced to within a fraction of seven millions of dollars: of which \$2,227,363 are not of right redeemable until the 1st of January, 1834, and \$4,735,296 not until the 2d of January, 1835. The commissioners of the sinking fund, however, being invested with full authority to purchase the debt at the market price, and the means of the Treasury being ample, it may be hoped that the whole will be extinguished within the year 1833.

I cannot too cordially congratulate Congress and my fellow citizens on the near approach of that memorable and happy event, the extinction of the public debt of this great and free nation. Faithful to the wise and patriotic policy marked out by the legislation of the country, for this object, the present administration has devoted to it all the means which a flourishing commerce has supplied, and a prudent economy preserved for the public treasury. Within the four years for which the people have confided the executive power to my charge, fifty-eight millions of dollars will have been applied to the payment of the public debt. That this has been accomplished without stinting the expenditures for all other proper objects will be seen by referring to the liberal provisions made during the same period for the support and increase of our means of maritime

and military defence, for internal improvements of a national character, for the removal and preservation of the Indians, and lastly for the gallant veterans of the revolution.

The final removal of this great burthen from our resources affords the means of further provision for all the objects of general welfare and public defence which the Constitution authorizes, and presents the occasion for such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for them. From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that after the present year such a reduction may be made to a considerable extent, and the subject is earnestly recommended to the consideration of Congress, in the hope that the combined wisdom of the Representatives of the people will devise such means of effecting that salutary object, as may remove those burthens which shall be found to fall unequally upon any, and as may promote all the great interests of the community.

Long and patient reflection has strengthened the opinions I have heretofore expressed to Congress on this subject; and I deem it my duty on the present occasion again to urge them upon the attention of the Legislature. The soundest maxims of public policy, and the principles upon which our republican institutions are founded, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue to the expenditure, and they also require that the expenditure shall be limited to what, by an economical administration, shall be consistent with the simplicity of the Government, and necessary to an efficient public service. In effecting this adjustment, it is due in justice to the interests of the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry, should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture, essential to the national independence and safety in time of war. If, upon investigation it shall be found, as it is believed it will be, that the legislative protection granted to any particular interest is greater than is indispensably requisite for those objects, I recommend that it be gradually diminished, and that as far as may be consistent with these objects, the whole scheme of duties be reduced to the revenue standard, as soon as a just regard to the faith of the Government, and to the preservation of the large capital invested in establishments of domestic industry, will permit.

That manufactures adequate to the supply of our domestic consumption would, in the abstract, be beneficial to our country there is no reason to doubt; and to effect their establishment, there is, perhaps, no American citizen who would not, for a while, be willing to pay a higher price for them. But for this purpose, it is presumed that a Tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection, has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary and generally incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the price by domestic competition below that of the foreign article. Experience however, our best guide on this, as on other subjects, makes it doubtful whether the advantages of this system are not counterbalanced by many evils, and whether it does not tend to beget, in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen, a spirit of discontent and jealousy, dangerous to the stability of the Union.

What then shall be done? Large interests have grown up under the implied pledge of our national legislation, which it would seem a violation of public faith suddenly to abandon. Nothing could justify it but the public safety, which is the supreme law. But those who have vested their capital in manufacturing establishments cannot expect that the people will continue permanently to pay high taxes for their benefit when the money is not required for any legitimate purpose in the administration of the Government. Is it not enough that the high duties have been paid as long as the money arising from them could be applied to the common benefit in the extinguishment of the public debt?

Those who take an enlarged view of the condition of our country, must be satisfied that the policy of protection must be ultimately limited to those articles of domestic manufacture which are indispensable to our safety in time of war. Within this scope, on a reasonable scale, it is recommended by every consideration of patriotism and duty, which will doubtless always secure to it a liberal and efficient support. But beyond this object, we have already seen the operation of the system productive of discontent. In some sections of the Republic its influence is deprecated as tending to concentrate

wealth into a few hands, and as creating those germs of dependence and vice which in other countries have characterized the existence of monopolies, and proved so destructive of liberty and the general good. A large portion of the people in one section of the Republic declares it not only inexpedient on these grounds, but as disturbing the equal relations of property by legislation, and therefore unconstitutional and unjust.

Doubtless these effects are, in a great degree, exaggerated, and may be ascribed to a mistaken view of the considerations which led to the adoption of the 'Tariff' system; but they are nevertheless important in enabling us to review the subject with a more thorough knowledge of all its bearings upon the great interests of the republic, and with a determination to dispose of it so that none can with justice complain.

It is my painful duty to state, that in one quarter of the United States, opposition to the revenue laws has risen to a height which threatens to thwart their execution, if not to endanger the integrity of the Union. Whatever obstructions may be thrown in the way of the Judicial Authorities of the General Government, it is hoped they will be able peaceably to overcome them by the prudence of their own officers and the patriotism of the people. But should this reasonable reliance on the moderation and good sense of all portions of our fellow citizens be disappointed, it is believed that the laws themselves are fully adequate to the suppression of such attempts as may be immediately made. Should the exigency arise, rendering the execution of the existing laws impracticable from any cause whatever, prompt notice of it will be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such views and measures as may be deemed necessary to meet it.

In conformity with principles heretofore explained, and with the hope of reducing the General Government to that simple machine which the Constitution created, and of withdrawing from the States all other influence than that of its universal beneficence in preserving peace, affording an uniform currency, maintaining the inviolability of contracts, diffusing intelligence, and discharging unfelt its other superintending functions, I recommend that provisions be made to dispose of all stocks now held by it in corporations, whether created by the General or State Governments, and placing the proceeds in the treasury. As a source of profit, these stocks are of little or no value; as a means of influence among the States, they are adverse to the purity of our institutions. The whole principle on which they are based, is deemed by many unconstitutional, and to persist in the policy which they indicate is considered wholly inexpedient.

It is my duty to acquaint you with an arrangement made by the Bank of the United States with a portion of the holders of the 3 per cent. stocks, by which the Government will be deprived of the use of the public funds longer than was anticipated. By this arrangement, which will be particularly explained by the Secretary of the Treasury, a surrender of the certificates of this stock may be postponed until October, 1833; and thus the liability of the Government, after its ability to discharge the debt, may be continued by the failure of the Bank to perform its duties.

Such measures as are within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury have been taken to enable him to judge whether the public deposits in that institution may be regarded as entirely safe; but as his limited power may prove inadequate to this object, I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress, under the firm belief, that it is worthy of their serious investigation. An inquiry into the transactions of the institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal Bank, seems called for by the credit which is given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching its character, and which, if true, may justly excite the apprehension that it is no longer a safe depository of the money of the people.

Among the interests which merit the consideration of Congress, after the payment of the public debt, one of the most important in my view is that of the public lands. Previous to the formation of our present constitution, it was recommended by Congress that a portion of the waste lands owned by the states should be ceded to the United States, for the purpose of general harmony, and as a fund to meet the expenses of the war. The recommendation was adopted, and at different periods of time the states of Massachusetts, New-York, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, granted their vacant lands for the uses for which they had been asked. As the lands may now be considered as relieved from this pledge, the object



for which they were ceded having been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony, and general interest of the American people. In examining this question, all local and sectional feelings should be discarded, and the whole United States regarded as one people, interested alike in the prosperity of their common country.

It cannot be doubted that the speedy settlement of these lands constitutes the true interest of the republic. The wealth and strength of a country are its population; and the best part of that population are the cultivators of the soil. Independent farmers are everywhere the basis of society, and true friends of liberty.

In addition to these considerations, questions have already arisen and may be expected hereafter to grow out of the public lands, which involve the rights of the new states, and the powers of the General Government; and unless a liberal policy be now adopted, there is danger that these questions may speedily assume an importance not now generally anticipated. The influence of a great sectional interest, when brought into full action, will be found more dangerous to the harmony and union of the States, than any other cause of discontent; and it is the part of wisdom and sound policy to foresee its approaches, and endeavour if possible to counteract them.

Of the various schemes which have been hitherto proposed in regard to the disposal of the public lands, none has yet received the entire approbation of the National Legislature. Deeply impressed with the importance of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement of the subject, I deem it my duty on this occasion to urge it upon your consideration; and, to the propositions which have been heretofore suggested by others, to contribute those reflections which have occurred to me, in the hope that they may assist you in your future deliberations.

It seems to me to be our true policy, that the public lands shall cease as soon as practicable to be a source of revenue, and that they be sold to settlers in limited parcels at a price barely sufficient to reimburse to the United States the expense of the present system, and the cost arising under our Indian compacts. The advantages of accurate surveys and undoubted titles, now secured to purchasers, seem to forbid the abolition of the present system, because none can be substituted which will more perfectly accomplish these important ends. It is desirable, however, that in convenient time this machinery be withdrawn from the States, and that the right of soil and the future disposition of it be surrendered to the States respectively in which it lies.

The adventurous and hardy population of the West, besides contributing their equal share of taxation under our impost system, have in the progress of our government, for the lands they occupy, paid into the Treasury a large proportion of forty millions of dollars, and of the revenue received therefrom, but a small part has been expended amongst them. When, to the disadvantage of their situation in this respect, we add the consideration that it is their labor alone which gives real value to the lands, that the proceeds arising from their sale are distributed chiefly among States which had not originally any claim to them, and which have enjoyed the undivided emolument arising from the sale of their own lands, it cannot be expected that the new States will remain longer contented with the present policy after the payment of the public debt. To avert the consequences which may be apprehended from this cause, to put an end forever to all partial and interested legislation on this subject, and to afford every American citizen of enterprise the opportunity of securing an independent freehold, it seems to me, therefore, best to abandon the idea of raising a future revenue out of the public lands.

In former messages I have expressed my conviction that the constitution does not warrant the application of the funds of the General Government to objects of Internal Improvement which are not national in their character, and both as a means of doing justice to all interests, and putting an end to a course of legislation calculated to destroy the purity of the government, have urged the necessity of reducing the whole subject to some fixed and certain rule. As there never will occur a period, perhaps, more propitious than the present to the accomplishment of this object, I beg leave to press the subject again upon your attention.

Without some general and well defined principles ascertaining those objects of internal improvement to which the means of the Nation may be constitutionally applied, it is obvious that the exercise of the power can never be satisfactory. Besides the danger to which it exposes Congress of making hasty appropriations to works of the character of which they may be frequently ignorant, it promotes a mischievous and corrupting influence upon elections, by holding out to the people the fallacious hope that the success of a certain candidate will make navigable their neighbor-

ing creek or river, bring commerce to their doors and increase the value of their property. It thus favors combinations to squander the treasure of the country upon a multitude of local objects, as fatal to just legislation as to the purity of public men.

If a system compatible with the constitution cannot be devised, which is free from such tendencies, we should recollect that that instrument provides within itself the mode of its amendment; and that there is, therefore, no excuse for the assumption of doubtful powers by the general government. If those which are clearly granted shall be found incompetent to the ends of its creation, it can at any time apply for their enlargement; and there is no probability that such an application, if founded on the public interest, will ever be refused. If the propriety of the proposed grant be not sufficiently apparent to command the assent of three-fourths of the States, the best possible reason why the power should not be assumed on doubtful authority is afforded; for if more than one fourth of the states are unwilling to make the grant, its exercise will be productive of discontents which will far overbalance any advantages that could be derived from it. All must admit that there is no thing so worthy of the constant solicitude of this government, as the harmony and union of the people.

Being solemnly impressed with the conviction, that the extension of the power to make internal improvements beyond the limit I have suggested, even if it be deemed constitutional, is subversive of the best interests of our country, I earnestly recommend to Congress to refrain from its exercise, in doubtful cases, except in relation to improvements already begun, unless they shall first procure from the States such an amendment of the Constitution as will define its character and prescribe its bounds. If the States feel themselves competent to these objects, why should this government wish to assume the power? If they do not, then they will not hesitate to make the grant. Both Governments are the Governments of the people; improvements must be made with the money of the people; and if the money can be collected and applied by those more simple and economical political machines, the State Governments, it will unquestionably be safer and better for the people, than to add to the splendor, the patronage, and the power of the General Government. But if the people of the several States think otherwise, they will amend the Constitution, and in their decision all ought cheerfully to acquiesce.

For a detailed and highly satisfactory view of the operations of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

The hostile incursions of the Sac and Fox Indians, necessarily led to the interposition of the Government. A portion of the troops, under Generals Scott and Atkinson, and of the militia of the State of Illinois, were called into the field. After a harassing warfare, prolonged by the nature of the country, and by the difficulty of procuring subsistence, the Indians were entirely defeated, and the disaffected band dispersed or destroyed. The result has been creditable to the troops engaged in the service. Severe as is the lesson to the Indians, it was rendered necessary by their unprovoked aggressions; and it is to be hoped that its impression will be permanent and salutary.

This campaign has evinced the efficient organization of the Army, and its capacity for prompt and active service. Its several departments have performed their functions with energy and despatch, and the general movement was satisfactory.

Our fellow citizens upon the frontiers were ready, as they always are, in the tender of their services in the hour of danger. But a more efficient organization of our militia system is essential to that security which is one of the principal objects of all governments. Neither our situation nor our institutions require or permit the maintenance of a large regular force. History offers too many lessons of the fatal result of such a measure not to warn us against its a-

doption here. The expense which attends it, the obvious tendency to employ it because it exists, and thus to engage in unnecessary wars, and its ultimate danger to public liberty, will lead us, I trust to place our principal dependence for protection upon the great body of the citizens of the republic. If in asserting rights or in repelling wrongs, war should come upon us, our regular force should be increased to an extent proportioned to the emergency, and our present small army is a nucleus around which such force could be formed and embodied. But for the purpose of defence under ordinary circumstances, we must rely upon the electors of the country. Those by whom, and for whom, the Government was instituted and is supported, will constitute its protection in the hour of danger, as they do its check in the hour of safety.

But it is obvious that the militia system is imperfect. Much time is lost, much unnecessary expense incurred, and much public property wasted, under the present arrangement. Little useful knowledge is gained by the musters and drills, as now established, and the whole subject evidently requires a thorough examination. Whether a plan of classification, remedying these defects, and providing for a system of instruction, might not be adopted, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. The Constitution has vested in the General Government an independent authority upon the subject of the militia, which renders its action essential to the establishment or improvement of the system. And I recommend the matter to your consideration, in the conviction that the state of this important arm of the public defence requires your attention.

I am happy to inform you that the wise and humane policy of transferring from the Eastern to the Western side of the Mississippi the remnants of our aboriginal tribes, with their own consent, and upon just terms, has been steadily pursued, and is approaching, I trust, its consummation. By reference to the report of the Secretary of War, and to the documents submitted with it, you will see the progress which has been made since your last session in the arrangement of the various matters connected with our Indian relations. With one exception, every subject involving any question of conflicting jurisdiction, or of peculiar difficulty, has been happily disposed of, and the conviction evidently gains ground among the Indians, that their removal to the country assigned by the United States for their permanent residence furnishes the only hope of their ultimate prosperity.

With that portion of the Cherokees, however, living within the State of Georgia, it has been found impracticable, as yet, to make a satisfactory adjustment. Such was my anxiety to remove all the grounds of complaint, and to bring to a termination the difficulties in which they are involved, that I directed the very liberal propositions to be made to them which accompany the documents herewith submitted. They cannot but have seen in these offers the evidence of the strongest disposition on the part of the government, to deal justly and liberally with them. An ample indemnity was offered for their present possessions, a liberal provision for their future support and improvement, and full security for their private and political rights. Whatever difference of opinion may have prevailed respecting the just claims of these people, there will probably be none respecting the liberality of the propositions, and very little respecting the expediency of their immediate acceptance. They were however rejected, and thus, the position of these Indians remains unchanged, as do the views communicated in my Message to the Senate of February, 1831.

I refer you to the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy which accompanies this message, for a detail of the operations of that branch of the service during the present year.

Besides the general remarks on some of the transactions of our Navy, presented in the view which has been taken of our Foreign relations, I seize this occasion to invite to your notice the increased protection which it has afforded to our commerce and citizens on distant seas, without any augmentation of the force in commission. In the gradual improvement of its pecuniary concerns, in the constant progress in the collection of materials suitable for use during future emergencies, and in the construction of vessels and the buildings necessary to their preservation and repair,



the present state of this branch of the service exhibits the fruits of that vigilance and care which are so indispensable to its efficiency. Various new suggestions contained in the annexed report, as well as others heretofore submitted to Congress, are worthy of your attention; but none more so than that urging the renewal, for another term of six years, of the general appropriation for the gradual improvement of the Navy.

From the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, you will also perceive that his Department continues to extend its usefulness without impairing its resources, or lessening the accommodations which it affords in the secure and rapid transportation of the mail.

I beg leave to call the attention of Congress to the views heretofore expressed in relation to the mode of choosing the President and Vice President of the United States, and to those respecting the tenure of office generally. Still impressed with the justness of those views, and with the belief that the modifications suggested on those subjects, if adopted, will contribute to the prosperity and harmony of the country, I earnestly recommend them to your consideration at this time.

I have heretofore pointed out defects in the law for punishing official frauds, especially within the District of Columbia. It has been found almost impossible to bring notorious culprits to punishment, and according to a decision of the Court for this District, a prosecution is barred by a lapse of two years after the fraud has been committed. It may happen again as it has already happened, that during the whole two years, all the evidences of the fraud may be in the possession of the culprit himself. However proper the limitation may be in relation to private citizens, it would seem that it ought not to commence running in favor of public officers until they go out of office.

The Judiciary System of the United States remains imperfect. Of the nine Western and South Western States, three only enjoy the benefits of a Circuit Court. Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, are embraced in the general system; but Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, have only District Courts. If the existing system be a good one, why should it not be extended? If it be a bad one, why is it suffered to exist? The new States were promised equal rights and privileges when they came into the Union, and such are the guarantees of the Constitution. Nothing can be more obvious than the obligation of the General Government to place all the States on the same footing, in relation to the administration of justice, and I trust this duty will be neglected no longer.

On many of the subjects to which your attention is invited in this communication, it is a source of gratification to reflect that the steps to be now adopted are uninfluenced by the embarrassments entailed upon the country by the wars through which it has passed. In regard to most of our great interests, we may consider ourselves as just starting in our career, and, after a salutary experience, about to fix upon a permanent basis the policy best calculated to promote the happiness of the people and facilitate their progress towards the most complete enjoyment of civil liberty. On an occasion so interesting and important in our history, and of such anxious concern to the friends of freedom throughout the world, it is our imperious duty to lay aside all selfish and local considerations, and be guided by a lofty spirit of devotion to the great principles on which our institutions are founded.

That this Government may be so administered as to preserve its efficiency in promoting and securing these general objects should be the only aim of our ambition, and we cannot, therefore, too carefully examine its structure, in order that we may not mistake its powers, or assume those which the people have reserved to themselves, or have preferred to assign to other agents. We should bear constantly in mind the fact that the considerations which induced the framers of the Constitution to withhold from the General Government the power to regulate the great mass of the business and concerns of the people, have been fully justified by experience; and that it cannot now be doubted that the genius of all our institutions prescribes simplicity and economy as the characteristics of the reform which is yet to be effected in the present and future execution of the functions bestowed upon us by the Constitution.

Limited to a general superintending power to maintain peace at home and abroad, and to prescribe laws on a few subjects of general interest, not calculated to restrict human liberty, but to enforce human rights, this Government will find its strength and its glory in the faithful discharge of these plain and simple duties. Relieved by its protecting shield from the fear of war and the apprehension of oppression, the free enterprise of our citizens, aided by the State sovereignties, will work out improvements and ameliorations which cannot fail to demonstrate that the great truth, that the people can govern themselves, is not only realized in our example, but that it is done by a machinery in government so simple and economical as scarcely to be felt. That the Almighty Ruler of the Universe may so direct our deliberations, and overrule our acts as to make us instrumental in securing a result so dear to mankind, is my most earnest and sincere prayer.

ANDREW JACKSON.

City of Washington, December 4th, 1832.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**—The *Roscoe*, Capt. Rogers, from Liverpool, brings us papers from that place of 24th, and from London of 23d. They furnish no later continental dates than those before received, and add little of interest to previous accounts.

According to an article in the *Courier* of 22d, the union of Admiral Villeneuve's fleet with that of England, at Spithead, was more certain; and upon the whole, the probabilities of war between Belgium and Holland seem greater; yet if a French army do not aid Belgium the blockade of the Scheldt will avail little in reducing Antwerp, or in saving Belgium from the superior power of Holland.

Ireland is distracted by the title commutation law; more than twelve hundred writs for arrears of

tithe were issued in one day; and Government was determined to enforce the law.

[From the *London Courier* of October 22.]

The accounts from Paris, Brussels, and the Hague, are all of a warlike nature; we read of nothing but the marching and countermarching of troops, the transport of artillery, and the appointments of the various functionaries attendant on an army about to commence an active campaign. All this looks like war: but, in spite of the loud note of preparation on either side, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that general hostilities between Holland and Belgium will really commence. Passion—the deep sense of wrong—popular feeling—rise for war; but reason, calculation, and sound policy—are against it. If Belgium were left to fight out her dispute with Holland single-handed, it must be acknowledged that her means of aggression and resources are far inferior to the means of defence and retaliative invasion possessed by Holland.

If Belgium is to be supported by England and France in her contest with Holland, for the possession of the territory now held by Dutch troops, the disproportion of power is so obvious, that it is difficult to contemplate a height of insanity on the part of the King of Holland so great as to incite him to resist the attack of two such Powers combined in the support of a third. It would seem, then, that, as in the former case, the means of Belgium would be inadequate to attack—and a; in the latter case, the strength of Holland would be inadequate to resist—the immediate cause for hostilities does not exist. Why should Holland abandon the force of her *vis inertia* of patient defence? And why should Belgium expend much blood and treasure to get possession of a fortress which she is sure to have placed in her hands, without cost, by the Allied Powers of the Conference? It may, to be sure, be said, that this is a matter of dry calculation; the question of the capture of the citadel of Antwerp is one of a balance sheet of profit and loss with Belgium; and it may be that the value of the immediate possession of the citadel in tranquilizing the public mind, and in securing the popularity of a King, the expediency of whose occupancy of the throne was based on public opinion, may far overbalance the cost of obtaining it. Still, we are strongly inclined to judge, that the taking of the citadel of Antwerp would be a dear-bought prize. Holland has never pretended to the right of holding lasting possession of it, and Belgium would be sure to gain by negotiation what she would now be compelled to purchase dearly by force.

Besides—the possession of the citadel by the Dutch does not, under the present circumstances, interrupt the navigation of the Scheldt, nor hinder the commerce of the town. Why then should Belgium run the risk of putting herself in a worse position? The Conference is now bound to support her; but the attempt to act independently would alter her case, and might give rise, perhaps, to new and embarrassing combinations.

It is reported, and we are inclined to give credence to the report, that the decision of the Court of Berlin, as communicated by Count Donhoff to the Court of Holland, is that his Majesty of Prussia consents to the coercive measure of a blockade of Holland, by the combined fleets of France and England; and that the expenses of this should be defrayed from the debt due from Belgium to Holland, but that his Majesty is fixed in his resolve not to agree to the entrance of the French army into Belgium.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The French papers of Saturday, besides allusions to domestic occurrences, in themselves of considerable importance, contain several relating to passing events in Spain, which are deserving of reflection. If it be true that Don Carlos, with his family, was about to withdraw from the country altogether, it would argue the utter prostration of the party of which he has been hitherto the acknowledged chief. Such a consummation, to say nothing of its beneficial influence upon the hitherto unprosperous concerns of Spanish freedom, is likely to be of vast importance, as regards the struggle going on in the neighboring country of Portugal, where the two principles of despotism and liberty are more immediately in face of each other. The men who compose the list of the new ministry belong either to the royalist, moderate, or the liberal party; while all of them are known as decided enemies of the Carlists or Apostolicals. This selection, joined to the preceding rigorous measures reported to have been already adopted by the Queen, under their influence, cannot fail to rally round this ministry a great majority of the Spanish liberals, and to restore public confidence and tranquillity to the country. The defeated party, though still powerful enough to

create uneasiness, and bold enough to excite agitation, through the lower ranks of the people, with whom they have most influence, when deprived of the royal ear, as we trust they in future will be, will be no longer able, by working upon his weakness and his fears, to serve their own purposes, at the certain sacrifice of the interests of their country. Still the new ministry will have to contend with the manoeuvres and intrigues of the Apostolicals, who are only stunned, not crushed, and who may yet show themselves unhappily vivacious enough to give serious annoyance.

The obvious policy of the new Ministry, therefore, will be to enlist on their side of the liberal party by conciliatory measures, and to deprive their enemies of the resources of discordant aggression, either internal or external. We may hope, too, that the Portuguese Apostolicals will be the first to feel the change brought about in the Spanish Cabinet. The precedent set by Don Miguel to his friend Don Carlos, and which the latter and his adherents had already determined to follow, can no longer be looked upon with any favor at the Court of Ferdinand. Miguel will have no friends to plead his cause at Madrid; and, should he find any so rash as to press his suit there, he will in vain hope for either encouragement or support. The present is a favorable opportunity for Lord Palmerston to extend the influence of this country, or rather to recover that which it has already lost in Portugal by allowing Don Miguel to usurp the throne of his niece, and, by his enmity for every thing English, paralyze our trade with Portugal: and he might very fairly instruct our Ambassador at the Court of Madrid to exert his influence to decide the Government to put an end to the struggle now carrying on in Portugal between the two brothers by the recognition of Donna Maria II. to the throne. That would be a means, even as regards Ferdinand himself of securing the succession of his children to the crown of Spain, and of saving that country from the horrors of a civil war, inasmuch as he can never deprive his real enemies, the Apostolicals, of their powers of mischief, so long as he allows their friends of Portugal to assist in their designs and encourage them by their example. It will be fairly matter of regret if the present opportunity, which is so happily auspicious of future movements, be not improved to the utmost by the friends of freedom.

The Turkish Sultan is said to be secretly making preparations for seeking an asylum in some friendly country. It was supposed he would go to Italy should the tranquillity of the capital be endangered by the progress of Ibrahim Pacha.

It has been confidently affirmed by a party in whom we place full reliance, that the French fleet under the command of Admiral Villeneuve, will join the English fleet at Spithead, on Thursday next.

**Cinnamon Trade with Ceylon.**—The Treasury has just issued a proclamation, declaring that the Government will relinquish its monopoly of the above trade on the 10th July next; after which the trade will be thrown open, on payment of export duties, which will be previously fixed.—[London paper, Oct. 21.]

**Land Communication between Europe and China.**—According to accounts from Moscow, the proprietors of the diligences and wagons in that city intend to extend their communications to Warsaw, and, in the course of next year, to the governments of Tamboff, Kasan, Peron, Tobolsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, to Kiackta on the frontiers of China. Thus there will be direct communication by land from the frontiers of China to Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, and perhaps to Paris, with which view M. Muller, the head of the Moscow establishment, intends to treat with the *Messageries* of Paris.—[German Paper.]

**Plague in Bushire.**—An express was received yesterday evening from Bombay, announcing the arrival of the *Psyche*, from Bushire 21st May, with most awful accounts of the progress of the plague in Bushire. The town is stated to have lost two-thirds of its population. All government was at a stand—the son of the Governor, who had been left in command of the place, was living at anchor in the Roads—pilots would not come off to the shipping, and all business was suspended. The British Resident and his family removed to the island of Corgo in March last, and are still there. They left a guard of some force at the Residency, of whom not a man has survived.—[From the *Hurkaru*, received at the office of the *Journal of Commerce*.]



## NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

DECEMBER 1, 2, 4, 6, 7—1893.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

**Tales from Shakespeare for Young Persons;** by Charles Lamb; 1 vol. 12mo.: Boston, Munroe & Francis: New York, C. S. Francis.—This little volume, illustrated, we cannot say embellished, with wood cuts, is designed to familiarize young persons with the stories of Shakespeare's plays; and this end is effected, as far as possible, by the use of Shakespeare's own language. We like the plan, for we think nothing that tends to make Shakespeare a popular and well-thumbed book can be otherwise than good; and those who will thus, before they are able to appreciate the dramas of the great master, become acquainted with, and interested in, the plots of those dramas, are not likely afterwards to be indifferent or negligent readers of them.

**Early Lessons, or Leading Strings to Knowledge:** Boston, Munroe & Francis: New York, C. S. Francis.—A pretty little collection of "early lessons," with some sixteen attractive engravings.

**The Child's Own Book:** Boston, Munroe & Francis: New York, C. S. Francis.—Another reprint, with more than two hundred and fifty engravings, of a capital English compilation, in which the stories that have charmed youth for generations, are collected from various sources, purified of their dross, and presented in a cheap and agreeable form.

**Henry Masterton, or the Adventures of a Young Cavalier.** By the Author of *Richelieu*. 2 vols. J. & J. Harper.—The stern scenes of civil war, and the very opposite but equally striking characters of Cavaliers and Roundheads, of the courtly chivalry of the Monarchy and sturdy fanaticism of the Commonwealth, are, in these volumes, skillfully intermingled with the softer scenes of lady love. There is the same knowledge of and attention to the costume, language, and modes of thinking, of the times in which the story is laid, as distinguish the previous writings of this author, who will not lose by this publication any thing of the reputation he has already acquired.—We annex a single extract, descriptive of a beautiful coquette, caught for the first time in the toils she had often calmly spread for others; and of a man of impassioned nature, but to whom long use and habitual self-control had given the character of coldness and reserve.

Never, certainly, did I behold a more beautiful creature, than she who stood before us at that moment. What she might have been a few years earlier I know not; but I can hardly suppose she was so lovely as she then appeared, though with her the first budding charm of girlhood was gone. She was still, it is true, in the spring of life, and had never known an hour of that withering autumn which stripes us of our green freshness; but it was the spring verging into the summer. She had perhaps counted eight and twenty years; but it seemed as if those years had been the handmaids to her beauty, and each had added some new grace. Tall, and probably as a girl very slim, she had now acquired a rounded fullness in every limb, which painters, I believe, call contour. There was naught of heaviness about it; all the graceful delicacy and form remained—the small foot and ankle; the soft, slender wrist, and taper fingers; the waist of scarce a span; while the rest of the figure swelled with an easy line of exquisite symmetry into the full beauty of maturity. Her features were small and regular; cut in the most exact proportion, yet soft; though so clearly defined, and exquisitely modelled, that on the straight nose and arching upper lip one might have fancied traces of some sculptor's chisel, before the madness of passion had wished the lovely statue into life. The eyes were deep, deep blue; but the length of the dark eyelashes by which they were shaded made them appear almost black. They were of that kind which seem cold and freezing till lighted by some ardent passion, and then shine forth all fire and soul. Here, however, never that I saw, bore that look of coldness; while her lips seemed

formed to express joy; and in an hour I have beheld a hundred different shades of pleased expression hang sporting on their ruby arch—from the soft, almost pensive smile, which took its tone from the pure color of her eyes, to the gay laugh whose merriment rang gladdening to the very heart.

Her dress exposed more of her figure than I was accustomed to see displayed, and it struck me strangely, as if something had been forgot—but who could regard her dress, when she herself was there?

With ease and courtesy, she advanced to meet us; and giving her hand to my brother, bade him welcome. As she did so, she fixed her eyes upon his fine features and broad splendid brow; and there seemed something that struck her much in his aspect, for her gaze was succeeded by a deep crimson blush, and a momentary embarrassment, which added to that under which he himself labored.

It passed away, however, in an instant; and turning to me, she welcomed me also to her house, declaring how delighted she was to see us; how high were her hopes that the cause of royalty might triumph, supported as it now was by all that was noble and gallant in the nation; and how sincerely she prayed that she might have our society for some days longer.

My brother replied briefly; but his eyes seemed from the first to have caught fire from hers; and never did I behold such admiration in his looks before. Something in the presence of that lovely woman appeared to have called forth the energies that slumbered in his bosom; and while the desire of pleasing prompted the endeavor to please, the degree of timidity which her manner towards him evinced gave him that confidence which was all that his own demeanor ever wanted. All that he said too, during the course of the evening, was as clear, distinct and well expressed as if it had been composed beforehand; and while he spoke she seemed to drink in the tones of his voice with an eager attention, which offered a honeyed flattery that no language could have rendered sweeter. What she had expected to meet with I do not know; whether she had thought to see in Colonel Masterton some swaggering cavalier or raw soldier, full of great oaths and strange excesses, or had pictured to herself one of those mere machines of war which have no more business in a saloon than a cannon—but at all events, it was evident that she was surprised, and that the nature of her surprise was no way disagreeable. From it she soon recovered, however, and resumed that easy tone of high and finished breeding which was habitual to her. Not that that tone—which generalizes all common minds—had deprived her demeanor of the peculiar and distinctive character which strong feeling or strong intellect preserves under any education.

In her manners there was a softness, an ease, and a kindness which I dofy reserve or shyness, however rooted, to have resisted; and her conversation was so varied—at times so gay without being noisy, and at others so feeling without being sad, that whatever was the character of her hearer's mind, whatever was his mood at the moment, he could not help finding something in harmony with his own sensations, something to touch, to interest, or to amuse. She was indeed a syren, as Frank had called her; and though something that I did not well understand guarded my heart against her witchery, I sat by amused, and watched how she removed one shade of reserve after another from my brother's mind, and taught it to shine out, with all its powers heightened and refined by new feelings, which neither he nor I dreamed could so soon take possession of his heart.

She, I doubt not, with woman's intuitive perception, at once saw and knew the deep and powerful passions which that heart concealed; and felt her own capability to rouse them into action. I believe, too, that she proposed at first but to trifle with him as she had trifled with many before; and to win for her vanity, that most grateful of all flattery to woman, the excited love of a strong and vigorous mind. But women often deceive themselves in regard to their own strength, while they calculate on the weakness of others; and striving alone to make a slave, often give themselves a master. Lady Eleanor Fleming had met with many men in the world handsome, gay, brighter than Frank Masterton; had brought them to her feet, and laughed their passions to scorn; or coldly pretended she had not seen their growing love. But she had never met one like my brother. There was a depth, a strength, a sternness in his nature, that could not be moved without effort, that must act powerfully whenever it did act; and though she put forth all her charms, and habitually entered upon the game she had taught her-

self to play, she seemed to feel before long that she had staked upon its issue what she had never for a moment risked before—her own heart.

After we had sat for a short time, wearing away the moments in conversation that imperceptibly threw down all the barriers of formal reserve which the shortness of our acquaintance had left, she rose, and giving Frank her hand, "You must eat with me, and drink with me, Colonel Masterton," she said, "and then I will suffer you to wear off the weariness of your long march in repose. Your chambers are prepared, and—nay, I will take no refusal," she added, seeing my brother about to decline her proffered hospitality. "Did you think you could enter my house without becoming a prisoner?"

"A captive, I am afraid," replied my brother, in an under tone. But she proceeded without noticing the little gallantry of the speech.

"No, no, sir! Here are your head-quarters. There is plenty of room in this house for all your immediate followers; and till you go, you are my guest. When the day comes that calls you to the field, I will see you depart, and speed you with my prayers; and should chance bring you back, crowned with victory, to the dwelling of poor Ellen Fleming, I will weep my joy for—for the triumph of loyalty and honor. And now to supper, gentlemen. I know not why that meal, which seems to close our day of active existence, should be the gayest of all our meetings."

"Perhaps," replied Frank, "because it comes when the cares, and the labors, and the dangers of the day are all over, and nothing remains but enjoyment and repose."

"It may be so," she answered with a sigh; and led the way into an adjoining chamber, where a table was laid with viands, which I neither particularly noticed at the time, nor shall attempt to recapitulate here. The wines indeed were not to be forgot; for all the most exquisite vintages of the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Garonne were there; and in a state of perfection which I had never before, and perhaps since have tasted.

Frank drank deep. He was usually moderate to a fault; but now he seemed to seek by every means to raise its spirit from its sleep. He drank deep, but not too deeply. Reason reeled not on her throne; no perception was clouded, no faculty was obscured; but, on the contrary, the dull reserve which shadowed him was cast away at once; and his mind shone forth in all its native splendor. The fair syren, at whose side he sat, put forth all her powers; but whether in light wit, or deep feeling, or refined thought, or elegance of language, she found herself outdone by the young soldier she strove to conquer; and at last, driven for recourse to simple beauty as her only means of triumph, she sat and smiled, supreme at least in that, not unwilling to yield the palm in all the rest to one whom she viewed with pleasure, still mingled with surprise. Perhaps, too, the evident admiration with which she was herself regarded—the certainty that her presence, like the light of the sun waking into being the beauties of creation, called forth all the splendor she looked upon, made her pleased with a display of powers which were brought into action by herself.

Surprise was the predominant feeling in my own bosom at all that I saw and heard. I was aware indeed of the deep stores with which my brother had treasured a mind of immense capabilities; but I had never dreamed of seeing those capabilities so speedily turned to account, those treasures so easily brought forth, and so splendidly displayed. I had never indeed seen him fail in anything to which he bent his energies, but I had never fancied that those energies could be roused even for a moment by a woman's smile. For a time, I bore my share in the conversation; but as so great and sudden a change came over my brother, I became silent, and sat and listened in no small wonder. Lady Eleanor permitted no pause. She sought not indeed any longer to shine. Either skillfully contented with the advantage she had gained, she struck not one useless blow for a won victory; or giving herself really up to pleasure, she strove to enjoy to the utmost such conversation as she seldom met. She suffered not her part, however, to flag; but with quick and easy brilliancy supplied materials for a thousand brief bright sallies; and, running up and down the dial-pan of human wit and feeling, seemed to try every tone of my brother's heart and mind, like a skilful performer on some new fine instrument.

**THE OPERA MUSICAL JOURNAL:** New York, Alexander R. Jollie.—A pretty and well executed musical periodical, to appear semi-monthly, and to con-



tain a selection of the newest and most admired airs from the Italian, French and English. When the songs are in a foreign language, it is intended hereafter to accompany them with a translation. The number before us contains the air from *Elisa e Claudio di fache al fianco*, a French song of Mde. Malibran's, and a Spanish song by Morrell.

A CATECHISM OF AMERICAN LAW, adapted to popular use: Philadelphia, S. C. Atkinson.—In a little duodecimo we have here presented a manual which cannot fail to be well received; for we take it upon the trust of a recommendation prefixed to it from Chancellor Kent, that it is well and skillfully executed. The Chancellor says, in reference to the part of it he had examined "on the domestic relations," &c., that the work is "executed with judgment, precision and accuracy." Thus, in a little volume of 250 pages, may be found a general outline of those laws to which every member of society is subject, and of which, therefore, no one should be wholly ignorant.

HARMONIE CELESTES; OR CHRISTIAN MELODIES, AND OTHER POEMS. By George Bettner, M. D.: M'. Elrath & Bange.—It is always with a feeling akin to sadness, that we take up a fresh volume of poems from a new hand,—so multiplied are the failures in this department of literature, so amiable the generality of its votaries, and so keen and abiding their disappointment when their fond efforts are repulsed by a severe judging world. But poetry ever was and ever will be viewed in the light of a luxury, and as a luxury will it be tested, not by its negative, but its positive qualities—not by an absence of defects, but by the presence of unquestioned excellencies. We shall leave it for more rigid critics in a broader field to apply this standard in its full extent to the volume before us; but before we proceed to point out occasional beauties which are scattered through Dr. Bettner's work, we cannot help promising that, as a whole, we regard his writings rather as manifesting a chaste and delicate taste upon the part of the author—an amiable, religious, and accomplished mind—than indicating much of that Promethean fire that is said to burn in the bosom of a true poet. His inspiration lacks in grit, what his muse has in gentleness. Still we believe that with the religious part of the community, his volume will be well received, while we do not hesitate to say, that it contains as much to give its author the reputation of a poet as the writings of three-fourths of those who enjoy that cheap reputation among us.

The following commencement of a prayer, though not striking, yet expresses naturally, almost beautifully, those silent offerings of the heart, which at some moments are common to all.

Forgive the thoughts which rise,  
Offending if they be,  
Though oft the heart thy love denies,  
It looketh up to thee.  
To whom its pulses tend,  
When none on earth can hear or see,  
The suppliant tones ascend.

Here again, in "Christ Stilling the Tempest," a stronger hand is evident.

'Tis night, and lo, upon the sea,  
The lone, dark sea,  
The storm is howling fearfully,  
And they upon the tossing wave,  
Whose hoary top breaks heavily,  
Hark to the wind's tempestuous roar,  
And see the heaving deluge pour,  
But find no arm outstretched to save,  
No rescue from an awful grave.  
Peace, peace, be still—be still in peace,  
A voice is heard—  
The stormy winds obey his word,  
A radiance bursts forth from heaven's dome,  
And waters wild and raging, cease  
To rise and wreathle in their foam.

The omnipresence of the Divinity, though the idea can hardly be grasped, much less embodied by mortal mind, is gracefully approached in this passage:

Above, around, within, abroad,]

Is felt the presence of our God!  
The heaven of heavens his throne on high,  
And earth is cradled in the sky.  
Oh, should we on the morning wind  
Far as it sweeps repair;  
And trace each dim and viewless sphere,  
That wheeleth through the air:  
Or seek the place where darkness hides,  
Or search the depths of ocean's tides,  
Thy hand, Eternal, we should find,  
To hold us every where.

A single line in this stanza gives poetry to the whole:

The idle bird his sport doth urge,  
His fleet wing in the water dips;  
Though on the shore loud rolls the surge,  
Where ocean frotheth at her lips  
Oh, could we wake from slumbering dreams,  
Our apprehension drive away;  
We'd be as careless as he seems,  
And live as happy and as gay.

Our author has also a livelier vein of which the following is a pleasing specimen:

Those features bath'd in crimson dyes!  
'Twas but the flash of radiant eyes—  
'Tis just that thou should'st feel in turn,  
The flames with which all others burn.  
It fades away, but richer grace,  
Beams o'er its brief abiding place;  
Ah, 'twas a double fire you drew,  
At once to dazzle and subdue.

As also this translation from Ausonius:

The Graces were in number three,  
Till Lesbia made them four;  
But to their number they return,  
My Lesbia is no more.

To which, perhaps, the following allegory might be added:

As Time and Love each other met,  
Upon a rainy day;  
With nought to do, their wings all wet,  
They talked along the way.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Quoth Time, "I see not how it is,  
That I am thus forlorn;  
I think thou cam'st into the world,  
Just after I was born."  
"Tis true indeed," sweet Love replied,  
"I was the next on earth;  
But every hour that I have lived,  
I have renewed my birth."  
"That truth," rejoined the God of years,  
"Need scarcely be told;  
For I have seen in all the world,  
But little love that's old."  
\* \* \* \* \*  
"Adieu, adieu," then Cupid spake,  
"But think what thou hast said;  
Though thou wert born before I was,  
I'll live when thou art dead."  
"But now a boon, I crave of thee,  
By all the powers above;  
That thou would'st grant to man and maid,  
All time enough to love."

The work is so printed as to afford a neat volume, and to minds of a kindred cast with that of the author, the amiable and unaffected sentiment which distinguishes the majority of the pieces that compose it, will not prove an unavailing recommendation.

While on the subject of poetry, it may be well to mention that we have received this morning from Carey & Lea, a very fine edition of Joanna Bailie's *Poetical Works*—a collection, as the Editor of the National Gazette justly remarks, which should, with the works of Miss Edgeworth, be in the possession of every cultivated family—these two being the acknowledged chiefs of living female writers. We shall take an opportunity, when more at leisure, to dwell upon this volume with the attention it deserves, and in the mean time annex Sir Walter Scott's metrical compliment to Miss Baillie, and a note of her own to her introductory discourse—the one showing the estimation in which the poetess was held by kindred genius, and the other indicating the source from which her inspiration was drawn.

"—the notes that rung  
From the wild harp, that silent hung  
By silver Avon's holy shore,  
Till twice an hundred years rolled o'er;  
When she, the bold enchantress came,  
With fearless hand, and heart on flame!  
From the pale willow snatched the treasure,  
And swept it with a kindred measure,  
Till Avon's swans, while rung the grove  
With Monfort's hate and Basil's love,  
Awakening at the inspired strain,  
Deemed their own Shakespeare lived again."

"I have said nothing here in regard to female character, though in many tragedies it is brought forward as the principal one of the piece, because what I have said of the above characters is likewise applicable to it. I believe there is no man that ever lived, who has behaved in a certain manner on a certain occasion, who has not had amongst women

some corresponding spirit, who, on the like occasion and every way similarly circumstanced, would have behaved in the like manner. With some degree of softening and refinement, each class of the tragic heroes I have mentioned has its corresponding one among the heroines. The tender and pathetic no doubt, has the most numerous, but the great and magnanimous is not without it, and the passionate and impetuous boasts of one by no means inconsiderable in numbers, and drawn sometimes to the full as passionate and impetuous as itself."

THE PARTHENON AND ACADEMIAN'S MAGAZINE, is a new literary periodical, published monthly, in octavo, at Schenectady, under the editorial direction of an association of the students of Union College.—Each number is to contain about 50 pages, devoted to essays, tales, poetry, literary notices, sketches of American scenery, &c. Future numbers are also to contain the journal of an American Traveller thro' England, Russia, and South America, and sketches of a Traveller in Greece and Germany, never before published. Original articles, on the sciences and the fine arts, are also promised in the prospectus.

THE ULSTER STAR is the title of a newspaper just commenced at the flourishing village of Ulster, late Saugerties. Its typographical appearance is unusually neat, and the numbers already issued, indicate spirit and resources in the editorial department.

## POETRY.

[From the Commercial Advertiser.]

### THE DEAD OF 1833.

Oh Time and Death! with certain pace,  
Though still unequal, hurry ye on,  
O'erturning, in your awful race,  
The cot, the palace, and the throne!  
Not always in the storm of war,  
Nor by the pestilence that weeps  
From the plague-smitten realms afar  
Beyond the old and solemn deeps.  
In crowds the good and mighty go,  
And to those vast, dim chambers hie,  
Where, mingled with the vile and low,  
Dead Cæsars and dead Shakespeares lie!  
Dread Ministers of God! sometimes  
Ye smite at once, to do His will,  
In all Earth's ocean-severed climes,  
Those—whose Renown you cannot kill!  
When all the brightest stars that burn  
At once are banished from their spheres;  
Men sadly ask, when shall return  
Such lustre to the coming years?  
For where is he (a)—who lived so long,—  
Who raised the modern Titan's ghost,  
And showed his fate, in powerful song,  
Whose soul for Learning's sake was lost?  
Where he—who backwards to the birth  
Of Time itself, adventurous trod,  
And in the mingled mass of earth  
Found out the handiwork of God? (b)  
Where he—who in the mortal Head (c)  
Ordained to gaze on Heaven, could trace  
The soul's vast features, that shall tread  
The stars, when earth is nothingness?  
Where he—who struck old Albion's lyre, (d)  
Till round the world its echoes roll,  
And swept, with all a Prophet's fire,  
The diapason of the soul?  
Where he—who read the mystic lore, (e)  
Buried, where buried Pharaohs sleep,  
And dared presumptuous to explore  
Secrets four thousand years could keep?  
Where he—who with a poet's eye (f)  
Of truth, on lowly nature gazed,  
And made even sordid Poverty  
Classic, when in his numbers glaz'd?  
Where—that old sage, so hale and staid, (g)  
The "greatest good" who sought to find:  
Who in his garden mused, and made  
All forms of rule, for all mankind?  
And thou—whom millions far removed (h)  
Revered—the hierarchmeek and wise,—  
Thy ashes sleep, adored, beloved,  
Near where thy Wesley's coffin lies.  
He too, the Hair of Glory—where  
Hath great Napoleon's scion fled?  
Ah! glory goes not to an heir!  
Take him, ye noble, vulgar dead!  
But hark! a nation sighs! far be (i)  
Last of the Brave who perilled all  
To make an infant empire free,  
Obeys the inevitable call!  
They go—and with them is a crowd,  
For human rights who thought and did!  
We rear to them no temples proud,  
Each hath his mental Pyramid.  
All Earth is now their sepulchre,  
The Mind, their monument sublime—  
Young in eternal Fame they are—  
Such are your triumphs, Death and Time!

a Goethe and his Faust. b Cæsar. c Spurzheim.  
d Scott. e Champlion. f Crabbe.  
g Jeremy Bentham. h Adam Clarke. i Charles Carroll.



[For the New-York American.]

Mr. Editor,—Believing, as I have reason to do, that Miss Kemble's present mode of life is repugnant to her taste and feelings, and that her temporary submission to the associations of the stage is an oblation of filial piety on the altar of parental necessity, and that she is looking forward eagerly to the termination of her American engagement as her release from a thralldom equally repulsive to her delicacy and irksome to her feelings, I was led, on the perusal of her beautiful apostrophe to the sprite of the musical box, and by the analogy of her little minstrel's situation with her own, into the following verses. Dispose of them as you will:—

To Miss Fanny Kemble, on reading her lines  
TO A MUSICAL BOX.

Sylph of the magic harp—whose Memnon tone  
Has breath'd to life an Ariel all thine own,  
And bound the spirit of the rosebud's sigh,  
A patient slave of melting minstrelsy!—  
Say!—lovely warbler of a sweeter strain  
Than ever thrill'd the blossoms' fairy train,  
Is not the music of that golden shrine,  
In patient tenderness a type of thine?  
Is not thy own, a spirit of the flowers,  
Wing'd and elate, to flutter with the Hours?  
And art not thou—a captive, borne away  
From the bright beings of thy happier day,  
To minister, in Thespian exile here,  
Thy filial tones with many a hidden tear?  
Think not,—fair creature of a kinder clime,  
That the keen touch of sorrow or of time  
Can ever dim thy charms to eyes that mourn  
Thy absence now, to smile at thy return—  
Not theirs the transient mem'ry of a day,  
That with the blossom's beauty fades away;  
But, like th' amaranth fragrance of the rose,  
E'en with the fall'n and faded, sweetly glows.  
No, gentle maid!—'tis not for thee to sigh  
A hopeless doom, and love's inconstancy:  
'Tis not for thee in dark despair to pine,  
And swanlike yield in song that soul of thine—  
When the strong spell, that wove thy spirit's chain,  
Dissolves to give thee back to joy again;  
Thou shalt, anew, thy happiest warblings pour  
To ravish'd love, upon thy native shore;  
And we, perchance, may echo then the moan  
That once was thine—but ever thence our own.

AMERICANUS

## "AYE, PRESENT EVERYWHERE."

I am a wanderer o'er the seas  
And a dweller on the shore,  
My voice is heard in the balmy breeze,  
In the midnight tempest's roar.  
I fly with the eagle through the air,  
I walk on the earth with men,  
I sleep with the lioness in her lair,  
With the tiger in his den.  
My tones are in the running brooks,  
My breath in the perfumed spring,  
Through the eyes of the dove my spirit looks  
In the nightingale's voice I sing.  
My altar burns in the mother's breast,  
With pure unalloyed flame,  
And spured by hate, or by love carressed,  
Eternally the same.  
The lightning of Heaven I flash within  
The soul that bends in prayer,  
And melt the adamant of sin,  
Like snow in the summer air.  
And when the moon is in the sky,  
And the dew upon the grass,  
And gentle sounds are floating by  
As the evening shadows pass.  
I whisper a tale of passionate love,  
In the maiden's averted ear,  
Till she starts away like an untamed dove,  
As if afraid to hear.  
My name is Love, and Heaven my home,  
In the firmament afar,  
Yet my spirit to Earth will sometimes come,  
In the light of a lovely star;  
To dwell in the laugh of innocent mirth,  
In the purity of a kiss,  
The redeeming Spirit of all the Earth,  
And the Almoner of bliss.

J. L. B.

## MARRIAGES.

Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, Robert Kermit, to  
Ann Eliza, daughter of Isaac Carow, Esq.  
On Monday evening, in presence of Alderman Mandeville,  
Mr. Peter Wemmel, to Miss Maria Jackson.  
At Nassau, Kennesaler Co., on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr.  
Tracy, Rodman G. Day, of this city, to Mary Hoag, daughter  
of Thos. Hoag, Esq. of the former place.

## DEATHS.

On evening of 4th inst. George W. the youngest son of John  
Robertson.  
At New-Orleans, on the 13th November, of the Cholera, after  
an illness of 36 hours, Sarah Byrne, in the 47th year of her  
age, widow of the late Edward Byrne, of this city.  
On the 1st of September last, at Bloomfield, Michigan Terri-  
ty, Thomas Crichton, son of the late James Crichton, jr. of  
Billings Ferry, in the 35th year of his age.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.]

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

DATE.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		WINDS.	WEATHER.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.		
SEPTEMBER...16	77	61	30.07	30.02	NW-S	Fair.
17	78	64	30.32	30.17	N	Fair.
18	73	62	30.37	30.31	SW	Clear.
19	77	63	30.32	30.33	Calm	Fair.
20	75	67	30.05	29.98	S-SSE	Clear.
21	74	65	30.75	29.71	NE-N	Rain.
22	68	65	29.90	29.83	NW	Rainy morning—clear evening.
23	64	55	30.12	30.09	NW	Clear.
24	66	63	30.11	29.98	SSW-SSE	Cloudy.
25	64	55	29.97	29.84	NW	Variable.
26	64	51	30.18	30.11	W-SW	Clear.
27	68	55	30.11	30.08	SW	Cloudy.
28	68	57	30.12	30.02	SW-SSE	Cloudy—rain at night.
29	69	63	29.92	29.80	NE	Rain.
30	71	63	29.81	29.98	W-SE	Cloudy morning—rainy afternoon—clear at night.
OCTOBER.....1	64	59	29.68	29.65	NW	Variable.
2	62	52	29.73		SW-SSW	Fair.
3	63	60	29.74	29.68	S-SW	Fair.
4	67	61	29.89	29.78	SW	Clear.
5	67	64	30.00	29.94	N-S	Clear.
6	66	64	29.97	29.87	NE	Clear.
7	62	55	29.93	29.90	ESE	Cloudy morning—rainy afternoon and evening.
8	63	54	30.16	30.11	NE-E	Cloudy—rain.
9	61	56	30.32	30.30	ESE	Cloudy.
10	69	58	30.14	29.90	SE-S	Rain.
11	66	55	30.00	29.81	SW-W	Variable.
12	64	52	30.17	30.07	W	Clear.
13	67	54	30.18	30.12	WSW-SW	Cloudy—rain at night.
14	58	53	30.31	30.11	NNW	Fair.
15	49	42	30.49	30.41	N-W	Clear.
16	57	43	30.42	30.32	SW-WSW	Clear.
17	61	48	30.39	30.15	SW	Overcast early—clear at noon.
18	70	55	30.14	30.06	SW-SSW	Cloudy and damp morning—fair afternoon.
19	66	61	30.27	30.26	NE	Cloudy and damp.
20		58			SW	Cloudy morning—fair afternoon.
21	71	56			NW-NE	Clear morning—cloudy afternoon—rain at night.
22	56	53	30.21	29.83	NE-ENE	Heavy rain.
23	54	53	29.86	29.75	WNW-NW	Rainy morning—clear evening.
24	53	45	30.11	30.04	NE-N	Cloudy.
25	55	44	30.23	30.04	N	Fair.
26	48	34	30.51	30.49	NE	Clear.
27	50	40	30.36	30.27	W	Fair.
28	48	41	30.38	30.27	N	Clear.
29	52	35	30.48	30.38	N-NNE	Clear.
30	55	39	30.44	30.42	N	Clear.
31	53	44	30.35	30.26	SW	Clear morning—hazy afternoon.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS.

The City Inspector reports the death of 92 persons during the week ending on Saturday last, Dec. 1, viz.:—21 men, 21 women, 34 boys, and 16 girls—of whom 33 were of the age of 1 year and under, 3 between 1 and 2, 2 between 2 and 5, 4 between 5 and 10, 5 between 10 and 20, 12 between 20 and 30, 10 between 30 and 40, 5 between 40 and 50, 5 between 50 and 60, 3 between 60 and 70, 2 between 70 and 80, and 1 between 80 and 90.

Diseases: Asthma 1, burned or scalded 1, cancer 1, casualty 2, cholera morbus 1, consumption 14, convulsions 14, diarrhoea 1, dropsy 4, dropsy in the head 2, fever 2, fever bilious remittent 1, fever scarlet 4, fever typhus 3, hives or croup 4, jaundice 1, inflammation of the bowels 3, inflammation of the brain 1, inflammation of the liver 1, inflammation of the stomach 1, intemperance 2, lumber abscess 1, marasmus 2, old age 2, peripneumony 2, pleurisy 1, pneumonia typhoides 1, schirrhous of the liver 1, scrofula or king's evil 1, small pox 1, stillborn 8, tabes mesenterica 1, teething 2, unknown 3, whooping cough 1.

ABRAHAM D. STEPHENS, City Inspector.

## PASSENGERS.

Per ship Roscoe, from Liverpool:—J Backhouse, H W Connor, of Charleston, SC; F Fesser, A W Brown, G Patterson, J Holmes, C Tyng, and 12 in the steerage.  
Per ship Humphrey, from Liverpool:—R Ferguson, M Redman, E Powell, and 38 in the steerage.

## SALES AT AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE.

By James Biecker and Sons—December 6.  
The three story brick house and lot, No. 74 Beekman-st., lot 23 ft. 3 in. front and rear, and 115 ft. deep \$16,850  
The four story brick stores and lots, No. 63 and 65 Cliff-street, lot 44 ft. 8 in. by 100. 14,250  
The three story brick store and lot, No. 97 Beekman street, lot 23 by 76 ft and 3 in. 10,150  
The country seat at Kip's Bay between 3d Avenue and the Old Post Road, containing 1 1/2 acres of land more or less. 10,000  
The country seat adjoining the above on the North occupied by Isaac Wright, deceased, containing 1 1/2 acres more or less. 9,450  
The three story brick house and lot, No. 48 Beekman street, lot 25 by 100 feet. 17,000  
The lot and brick stable in the rear of the above on Spruce street, containing 23 by 100 feet. 4,050

ALSO—Under the direction of S. Cambrelong, Esq. Master in Chancery—  
The house and lot, No. 137 Cedar-street, 23 feet 6 ins. by 44 feet. 6,425  
ALSO—Under the direction of S. Cowdrey, Esq. Master in Chancery—  
About 35 years' lease of lot with a two story brick house, No. 245 Spring street, lot 25 by 100. 1,900

TOWNSEND & DUFFEE, Rope Manufacturers, having machinery for making ropes to any required length (without splice), offer to supply full length Ropes for the inclined planes on Rail-roads at the shortest notice, and deliver them in the City of New-York, if requested. As to the quality of the Ropes, the public are referred to J. B. Jarvis, Eng. M. & H. B. R. Co., Albany; or James Archibald, Engineer Hudson & Delaware Canal & H. B. Co., Carbondale, Luzerne County Pennsylvania.

Palmyra, Wayne County, New-York,  
1st mo. 23d, 1832.

330 ft

THE NEW-YORK FARMER AND HORTICULTURAL REPOSITORY is now published at the office of the Railroad Journal, by the present Proprietor.

The Farmer and Repository is a monthly publication of 32 quarto pages, on beautiful paper, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. It has heretofore been published by Mr. Samuel Fleet, but hereafter, it will be published by the present proprietor, who pledges himself to make it equal to any other agricultural paper published in this country. On the first of January next, it will be enlarged to the size of this Journal, and printed on new type—when a small portion of its columns will be devoted to the subject of Making and Repairing Roads upon the M'Adam system, and to Steam Carriages for Common Roads with occasional engravings.

The terms are Three Dollars per annum, in advance. A specimen number, as it is to be published after the close of the present volume, will be published in a few days.

Persons subscribing for the ensuing volume previous to the tenth of December, and paying in advance, will be furnished with the November and December numbers of the present volume without charge.

\*\* If any person should prefer to have it semi-monthly instead of monthly, it will be sent to them in numbers of 16 pages each, but the monthly form, with a cover of colored paper, will be continued to those who prefer it.

## RAILROAD IRON.

The subscribers having executed large orders for the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, as well as for several Incorporated Companies, have made such arrangements in England, where one of the Partners now is, as will enable them to import it on the lowest terms. Models and samples of all the different kinds of Rails, Chairs, Pins, Wedges, Spikes, and Splicing Plates, in use, both in this country and Great Britain, will be exhibited. Apply to A. & G. RALSTON, Philadelphia, Sept. 15th, 1832.

They have on hand Railway Iron Bars, viz: 95 tons, of 1 inch by 1/2 inch—300 do. 1 1/2 by 1/2 inch—135 do. 1 1/2 by 3/4 inch—500 do. 2 by 1/2 inch—3 do. 2 1/2 by 1/2 inch—in lengths of 15 feet each, with 12 countersunk holes, and the ends cut at an angle of 45 degrees; 300 tons, of 2 1/2 by 1/2 inch; with Splicing Plates and Nails, shortly expected.

This Iron will be sold duty free, to State Governments and Incorporated Companies, and the drawback taken in part payment.